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in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

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FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

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The Story of the Beaver Coins of Oregon.

By GEORGE A. PIPES.

Early in the forties began the exodus of the pioneers to the Oregon country, so graphically portrayed in "The Covered Wagon." Bands of men, with their families, leaving the pleasant valleys of civilization, plodded slowly over the continent, traversing miles of dreary plains, fording rivers, piercing forests, climbing the mountain slopes and going down into the valleys, until they reached their destination. They found a country utterly wild and uninhabited by whites, except by a few men who had come from Canada with the Hudson Bay Company, and some missionaries who had come by ship around Cape Horn. The little log cabins in the settlements soon increased in number, and the building of the West began.

These people had neither the aid nor protection of any government. At that time it was a matter of uncertainty whether they were on British or American soil. Having the Anglo-Saxon instinct for law and order, they soon made an efficient government for themselves, provided for a legislature, established courts and built schools. Their industries were chiefly agriculture and hunting fur-bearing animals. Of the latter the beaver was the most profitable and the most numerous. They had no money nor convenient medium of exchange. Their commercial transactions were carried on by the swapping of commodities. Beaver skins were greatly employed for this purpose.

The legislature of the provisional government passed an act, December 10th, 1845, providing that "treasury drafts, approved orders on solvent merchants, and good merchantable wheat at the market value, delivered at such places as is customary for merchants to receive wheat at, shall be lawful tender for the payment of taxes and judgments rendered in the courts of Oregon Territory, when no special contracts have been made to the contrary."

This state of things continued until two men from Oregon found a nugget on the land of John Sutter, on the present site of Sacramento, California. Then began the gold rush to California. A large portion of the Oregon settlers joined in the hunt. By the end of the year 1849 they had returned with such quantities of gold dust as to make that the most usual medium of exchange. Still, it was very unsatisfactory because of the scarcity of accurate scales and the inability of those accepting it to determine its fineness. Early in 1849 the people were complaining bitterly about financial conditions and clamoring for coined money. A great many prominent men petitioned the legislature to establish a mint. One of the petitions was as follows:

"To the Honorable the Legislature of Oregon Territory now in session:

We the citizens of said Territory would humbly beg leave to urge upon your Honorable Body the necessity of establishing a mint in this Territory under the direction of the Government. Your Honorable Body is aware that vast quantities of gold dust are brought to this country that in a manner is useless and dead to the community. They must either sell it at a great discount or not sell it. Farmers find it very inconvenient to deal in these articles as but a few are provided with scales, and if they have them they find it very difficult to trade it. Your petitioners would humbly beg your Honorable Body to take the necessary steps to grant the prayer of said petitioners and as in duty bound will ever pray.

Oregon City, February 7, 1849."

Another petition, signed by fifty citizens, was to the following effect:

"To the Honorable the Legislature of Oregon Territory:

We the undersigned petitioners of Oregon Territory, Respectfully represent to your Honorable Body that in consequence of the failure or neglect of the Government of the United States to extend jurisdiction and protection over this long neglected Territory the time has arrived when the people through their representatives should act with firmness and decision for the protection of their interests against the combined monopolies of the Wheat and Gold dust trade. We your petitioners are of the opinion that the only sure method of curing a disease is to remove the cause, the cause being the scarcity of coined money in the hands of the people, and to remove that cause, we your petitioners pray your Honorable Body to establish a mint in Oregon Territory for the coinage of gold to be equal in fineness to the gold coin of the United States and to be a lawful tender in the payment of debts and to place such safeguards and restrictions around said mint as you may in your wisdom think best and also to regulate the price of uncoined gold."

On the 16th of February, 1849, the legislature passed, by a vote of sixteen to two, an act virtually establishing a territorial mint at Oregon City for the minting of gold coins, one weighing five pennyweights and the other ten, the gold for the said coins to be assayed and be without alloy. Section 7 of the act provided:

"The dies for stamping shall represent on one side the Roman figure five for the pieces of five pennyweights, and the Roman figure ten for the pieces of ten pennyweights. The reverse side shall have the words 'Oregon Territory' and the date of the year of stamping, around the face, with the arms of Oregon in the center."

The act further provided that any profits that might accrue from the operation of the mint should be used to pay the debt of the Cayuse Indian War.

The treasurer was authorized to purchase gold dust of virgin purity at \$16.50 per ounce, and the coins should be lawful tender throughout the Territory at \$1.00 per pennyweight. Punishment was provided for anyone illegally weighing or stamping the gold.

Oregon City was selected as the place of the operation of the mint. This is a village about 15 miles from Portland, Oregon, but at that time was the metropolis of the Pacific Northwest, having a population of over 1000.

At the time of the passage of this act by the legislature Oregon had been brought into the United States as a Territory by act of Congress, but the Territorial Government did not become effective until the arrival of the Governor some weeks later. The two members voting against the adoption of the measure, anticipating that the Territory would never be able to put in operation a mint, as provided in the act, recorded their dissent in the following language:

"I vote no on the passage of an act to provide for the weighing and assaying of gold, melting and stamping the same, first, because the coining of money is contrary to the Constitution of the United States, which as an American citizen I am sworn to support; second, because I believe that an officer of the United States will soon be here, whose duty it will be to prohibit the operation of the mint."

The Governor arrived the 2nd day of March following, and on the 3rd day declared the act of the legislature unconstitutional and refused to put it in operation. This Governor was Gen. Joseph Lane, a hero of the Mexican War. It is of interest to mention that immediately before his appointment the post had been offered to Abraham Lincoln, and promptly rejected by him. His determination to reject the appointment was a momentous decision for our country, because it is practically certain if he had accepted the Governorship of Oregon Territory he would never have been President. What then would have happened to this country one fears to contemplate. But the people of Oregon, possessed of indomitable spirit as they were, could not be deterred from their purpose to have a suitable and convenient

medium of exchange. Denied relief by the Federal Government, they took the matter in their own hands again. Eight prominent merchants and men of affairs formed the design to establish a private mint for public use. These men were W. K. Kilborne, Theophilus Magruder, James Taylor, George Abernethy, W. H. Willson, William H. Rector, J. G. Campbell and Noyes Smith. They formed the Oregon Exchange Company. This concern was to carry out substantially the provisions of the act of the Territorial legislature which had been declared unconstitutional. They determined to make a five-dollar and a ten-dollar gold coin, as provided in the act. They employed one Hamilton Campbell, a Methodist missionary, who had come by ship around the Horn, to engrave the five-dollar dies. The workmanship was a credit to one so little experienced in such work. Thomas Powell, a blacksmith from Salem, Oregon, was the machinist for doing the forging. Coins were of virgin gold, without alloy. Those who possess them know with what care they must be handled to prevent serious injury to them on account to the softness of the metal.

The five-dollar dies were made first and the ten-dollar dies later. The work on the latter is much finer. The five-dollar dies have on the obverse the initials of the members of the Oregon Exchange Company, K M T A W R G S. The initial G was a mistake, and should have been C for Campbell. In the center is a beaver to the right on a log. Below is T. O. (Territory of Oregon), and below that, 1849, flanked by two branches. On the reverse the inscription, "OREGON EXCHANGE COMPANY," and in the center the inscription, "130 G. Native Gold, 5 D." It will be seen that these pieces contained 130 grains of gold. That is nearly five and a half pennyweights.



Oregon \$5 Gold Beaver Coin.



Oregon \$10 Gold Beaver Coin.

(Illustrations through the courtesy of the American Numismatic Society.)

The ten-dollar dies were engraved by Victor Wallace, an expert machinist. The ten-dollar pieces are similar to the five, except for some minor deviations. The error made in the initial of Campbell was corrected, and the initial C appears where G appears on the five-dollar coin. Another change was that the abbreviation for Oregon Territory was O. T. instead of T. O., as appears on the five. Another variation is that the initials of Abernethy and Willson were omitted entirely. The reason for this is an unsolved mystery. One theory is that these men failed to make the initial contribution to the enterprise, but this seems incredible, as they were well-to-do and public-spirited men. Abernethy was the first Governor of the Territory under the Provisional Government.

Both of these dies are now in the possession of the Oregon Historical Society.

The beaver design on the reverse is the seal of Oregon Territory. The makers of these coins in that respect carried out the original design of the legislature. The origin of this seal is a matter of some doubt. It was procured by Judge Thornton, a prominent pioneer of that time, from somewhere in the East. It is not known who was the designer, nor where it was

obtain. If a comparison is made, however, between the posture of the beaver on the gold coins and the beaver appearing upon the Northwest token of 1820 (Breton 925), it seems evident that the seal of Oregon was designed by the same artist, or was copied from the Northwest token. Practically the only difference between the two designs is that on the token the beaver is on a stump, while on the Oregon coins the beaver is on a log.

It is hard for us to imagine with what difficulty a simple machine was constructed in those days, from lack of materials and equipment. Thomas Powell, the blacksmith who made the machinery for rolling the gold and stamping the coins, had to resort to old scraps of iron and tires of wagons which had crossed the plains. He was allowed by the Oregon Exchange Company a dollar per pound for all the iron used in the work. He did the forging, while William Rector, one of the members of the Oregon Exchange Company, did the latheing.

After the machinery was constructed the Company turned out the coins in considerable quantities. There were about 6000 five-dollar coins made, and 2850 ten-dollar coins. While in circulation these coins were accepted as legal tender throughout Oregon Territory, which at that time was of considerable extent. It included the present States of Oregon and Washington and all the land east of them reaching to the Rocky Mountains. The population of that territory at that time was something over 9000 whites.

One might wonder why the coins are of such great rarity at the present time. The explanation is found in the fact that they contained about 8 per cent. more gold than they should have. When this was discovered most of the coins were soon bought up at a premium and shipped to California, where they were melted into fifty-dollar gold slugs. The gold from which they were made originally came from California, and was returned "right back where it started from," to borrow the language of a popular ditty.

This ends the story of the beaver coins. Let those who possess them cherish them dearly, for they tell the story of the pioneers, the story of labor without ceasing; of cruel hardships and patient endurance; of lurking dangers and hearts undaunted. May their golden purity keep undimmed the memory of those intrepid souls who wandered in the wilderness that those to come after might dwell in the Land of Canaan.

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration
C.—Central illustration on note
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

MAINE (Continued).

ELLSWORTH.

Ellsworth Bank.

- | | | |
|------|-------|---|
| 351. | \$1. | C., two females and shield, train and steamboat. R., female portrait, 1 above. L., 1. |
| 352. | \$2. | C., Indian reclining on shield. R., spread eagle, train of cars, 2 above. L., 2. |
| 353. | \$3. | C., boy reclining, three men, horses and cart. R., portrait of Jefferson, 3 above. L., 3. |
| 354. | \$5. | C., female, train, steamboat, etc. R., large 5 with five females, 5 above. L., 5. |
| 355. | \$10. | C., vessels, city in background. R., female portrait, 10 above. L., X. |

356. \$20. C., female seated between 2 and 0. R., 20 above and below. L., female and spear, 20 above.
 357. \$50. C., male and female. R., cupid in sailboat, 50 above and below. L., female with spear, 50 above.
 358. \$100. C., spread eagle, train of cars and canal. R., female, 100 above. L., Vulcan, 100 above.

Hancock Bank.

359. \$1. R., ships on the stocks, with men at work, 1 above. L., woodman with axe in hand, horse and wagon; gold dollar, 1 above.
 360. \$1. Have no description.
 361. \$2. C., fountain. R., sailor with hand on capstan, 2 above. L., milkmaid seated, man reclining, two gold dollars dated 1852, cows, etc., 2 below.
 362. \$3. C., farmer with scythe, sailor with spyglass, and blacksmith with tools; three gold dollars. R., Cupid, 3 above. L., female figure with bonnet or cap on end of a gun, 3 below.
 363. \$5. R., female in water with arm around swan, 5 above. L., three cherubs and five gold dollars, hunter with gun seated on right, female Indian seated on left, 5 above.
 364. \$10. C., female portrait. R., two ships and schooner, X above. L., State arms, Indian seated at left presenting an ear of corn to white man seated at right, 10 below.



No. 361.

365. \$20. C., female between 2 and 0. R., female in sitting posture, 20 above and below. L., female seated holding spear, 20 above.
 366. \$50. C., female, man with rake in right hand, shovel, scythe, etc. R., Cupid in a boat with one sail, 50 above and below. L., figure standing with spear, 50 above.
 367. \$100. Eagle with raised wings standing on inclined tree, locomotive and cars in background. R., female sitting with rake in right hand, 100 above. L., man sitting, 100 above.

FAIRMOUNT.**New England Bank.**

368. \$10. R., portrait of Buchanan, 10 above. L., female with child and lunch basket, man drinking from jug, three reapers, etc., X above.
 369. \$20. C., Indian seated, dead deer and river behind him, XX at left. R., portrait of Washington, 20 above. L., female holding U. S. shield and flowers above head, XX below.

FARMINGHAM.**Sandy River Bank.**

370. \$1. C., females working looms. R., portrait of Webster, 1 above. L., female holding tablet and pencil, 1 above.

371. \$2. C., two haymakers at lunch, one seated. R., sailor, 2 above. L., mechanic and female seated, 2 above.
372. \$3. C., female, cows, and trees, etc. R., female portrait, 3 above. L., female seated, holding a lamb, 3 above.
373. \$5. C., cattle and sheep on the edge of a stream. R., female portrait, 5 above. L., Henry Clay seated on a bank with a dog beside him, 5 above.
374. \$10. C., female and cows, trees and cows in distance. R., men dressing leather, 10 above. L., female seated leaning on a shield, 10 above.
375. \$20. C., men, woman, child, and cabin on raft. R., portrait of Webster, 20 above. L., portrait of Pierce, 20 above.

FRANKFORT.**Frankfort Bank.**

376. \$5. Have no description.

FREYBURG.**Oxford Bank.**

No. 369.

GARDNER.**Cobbosseecontee Bank.**

(This bank used Perkins' Patent Stereotype Steel Plates.)

Franklin Bank

(Had \$15,300 circulation of State bank notes in 1847.)

Gardner Bank.

377. \$1. C., large 1. R., man leaning on a rock, lamb by his side, 1 above. L., steamboat at wharf, vessel, rowboat, etc., 1 below.
378. \$1. Perkins' steel plate. These notes were distinguished by having the denomination printed in small letters all over the face of the note.
379. \$2. C., two vessels on a large 2. R., ship, 2 above. L., female seated on right of a shield, cherub on left dropping a coin on a scale, vessels and locomotive, 2 below.
380. \$2. Perkins' plates. (See No. 378.)
381. \$3. C., large 3. R., female portrait, 3 above, THREE below. L., train of cars and city, 3 below.
382. \$3. Perkins' steel plates. (See No. 378.)
383. \$5. Perkins' plates. (See No. 378.)
384. \$5. Have no description.
385. \$10. Perkins' plates. (See No. 378.)
386. \$10. Have no description.

387. \$20. C., female seated between 2 and 0, holding a rake. R., female seated with horn of plenty, 20 above and below. L., female with spear, 20 above.
388. \$20. Perkins' plates. (See No. 378.)
389. \$50. C., man and woman seated, with rake, hammer, and horn of plenty. R., cherub on a sailboat, 50 above and below. L., Minerva, 50 above.
390. \$50. Perkins' plates. (See No. 378.)
391. \$100. C., spread eagle on the limb of a tree, cars, and canal boats. R., female seated holding rake, 100 above. L., Vulcan seated, with hammer, anvil, etc., 100 above.
392. \$100. Perkins' plates. (See No. 378.)
393. \$500. C., 500. R., female holding scales, 500 above. L., Indian paddling canoe; trees and mountains, 500 below.

Gardner Savings Institution.

Oakland Bank.

394. \$1. C., mechanic, anvil and forge, 1 at right. R., ONE across. L., ONE across.
395. \$2. C., steamboat and other vessels, 2 each side. R. and L., TWO across.
396. \$3. C., six men at work in a foundry, 3 at right. R. and L., THREE across.
397. \$5. C., 5 in circle. R., two females, farmer, dog, oxen, and grain, FIVE above. L., two females, sailor and mechanic, FIVE above.
398. \$10. C., TEN DOLLARS on 10. R., female with fruit, 10 above. L., female with grain, TEN across, X above.
399. \$20. C., TWENTY DOLLARS on 20. R., portrait of sailor, XX above. L., female portrait, XX above.
400. \$50. C., 50. R., sailor looking through spyglass, and boy holding nautical instrument, 50 above. L., man, woman, two children, sheep and grain.
401. \$100. C., ONE HUNDRED. R., ONE HUNDRED across, 100 above. L., female with helmet and spear, ONE HUNDRED across.

GRAY.

Central Bank.

HALLOWELL.

American Bank.

402. \$1. R., female portrait, 1 above. L., State arms on a shield surmounted by an eagle, female seated each side, bales, train, steamboat, and scales, 1 below; large 1 at right. Red back.
403. \$2. C., shipyard, men building ship, large 2 at right. R., cherub seated on a dolphin, 2 above. L., 2 above and below. Train between signatures.
404. \$3. C., female and swan in the water, large 3 at right. R., two females embracing, 3 above. L., female, eagle, shield, etc., 3 above. Red back.
405. \$5. C., large 5. R., five females around 5, 5 above. L., female reclining, eagle, globe, ships, etc., 5 below. Red lathework strips across back.
406. \$10. C., spread eagle and shield, United States Capitol and steamship in background. R., portrait of Washington, 10 above. L., female seated in clouds feeding an eagle, X below.
407. \$20. C., Capitol at Washington, horses, carriages, etc. R., sailor resting hand on a capstan, 20 above. L., female seated on a rock, XX below.
408. \$50. C., State arms, female each side. R., female holding spear, 50 above. L., sailor standing by a capstan, 50 above.
409. \$100. C., vessels, steamboat, etc., city in distance. R., female holding a rake, 100 above. L., farmer with a grain cradle, 100 above.

Bank of Hallowell.

410. \$1. C., 1, female each side. R., portrait of Franklin, 1 above. L., portrait of Washington, 1 above.
 411. \$2. C., 2, female each side. R., portrait, 2 above. L., portrait of Columbus, 2 above.
 412. \$3. C., 3, female portrait each side. R., Vulcan at a forge, 3 above. L., Washington and horse, 3 above.
 413. \$5. C., female and cherub on large V. R., female, 5 above. L., eagle, steamship, shield, etc., FIVE below.
 414. \$10. C., X. R., reaper, 10 above. L., Vulcan, TEN below.
 415. \$20. C., female seated between 2 and 0 holding rake, XX below. R., female with cornucopia, etc., 20 above and below. L., Liberty and globe, 20 above.

Central Bank.

(Had \$103,500 State bank notes in circulation in 1847.)

Hall and Augusta Bank.

416. \$10. C., TEN DOLLARS, HALL & AUGUSTA BANK, and HALLOWELL and TEN DOLLARS on four strips of lathework. R. and L., 10 twice across both ends. Dated Dec. 6th, 1807.

Hallowell Savings Institution.**Kenebec Bank.**

417. \$1. Have no description.
 418. \$2. Perkins' steel plate. Dated Sept. 1, 1824.
 419. \$5. Have no description.

Lincoln County Bank.

420. \$1. Have no description.

Northern Bank.

(Had \$52,200 State bank notes in circulation in 1847.)
 (Used Perkins' Stereotype Steel Plates.)

421. \$2. C., female seated on plow, cornucopia, etc., 2 each side. R., Justice, 2 above and below. L., female, 2 above and below.

KENNEBUNK.**Kennebunk Bank.****Ocean Bank.**

422. \$1. C., 1. R., female seated, with shield, pillar, and mask, 1 above. L., ships, steamboat and city, 1 on ONE below.
 423. \$2. C., TWO. R., a brig sailing, 2 above. L., six men at work in a foundry, 2 above.
 424. \$3. C., 3 on THREE. R., mechanic seated, 3 above. L., two sailors and a female in a boat, 3 above.
 425. \$5. C., shipyard, ships on stocks, State arms at left. R., V on FIVE, 5 above and below. L., 5, FIVE above and below.
 426. \$10. C., three females on clouds. R., a ship and city, 10 below. L., bridge, cars, trees, city and mountain, 10 above.
 427. \$20. C., TWENTY on lathework. R., TWENTY and 20 on large die. L., two females seated, sailor, mechanic, anchor, barrels, city and mountains, TWENTY above.
 428. \$50. C., L—50—L. R., sailor looking with a telescope, boy holding sextant, 50 above. L., five females in clouds, FIFTY above.
 429. \$100. C., angel and a female on each side and below her. R., 100 above. L., Liberty with shield and eagle.

LEWISTON.**Lewiston Falls Bank.**

430. \$1. C., drove of cattle and sheep. R., girl churning, 1 above. L., female seated with arm on bale, 1 below.
431. \$2. C., female seated on a bale, pouring water into a cup from which an eagle with spread wings is drinking, ship in distance. R., 2 on a shield, female seated, cherub on left, TWO above. L., same as right.
432. \$3. C., view of Lewiston Falls. R., female seated, 3 on a bale, 3 above. L., below.
- 432½. \$5. C., two females seated on each side of a 5, female holding scales behind it. R., five females around a 5, 5 above. L., two females and three men around V, 5 above.
433. \$10. C., view of Lewiston Falls. R., a factory, 10 above. L., X below.
434. \$20. C., spread eagle with one foot on a shield, United States Capitol and steamship. R., female portrait, 20 above. L., fountain, XX below.
435. \$50. C., female seated resting both hands on a bale, spinning wheel, barrel, and village. R., Liberty seated and a globe, 50 above. L., female seated feeding an eagle, 50 below.
436. \$100. C., Capitol at Washington. R., cherub on a dolphin, 100 above. L., stonecutter at work, 100 below.

Lewiston Falls Savings Institution.**Randall Savings and Benevolent Institution.**

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Indian Medals Presented By George Washington**IN 1754, DURING THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.**

By THOMAS L. ELDER.

During my recent reading of the life of George Washington and other books relating to the history of the period, commencing in the year 1748 and covering to the end of the French and Indian War, 1760, I have made several surprising discoveries in regard to Indian medals—discoveries which, I believe, have not been recorded in medal or numismatic lore. These discoveries of mine show that in the year 1754 George Washington, with the full authority of the Government and Governor of Virginia, not only decorated Indian chiefs with medals of his sovereign, George II, but that on such occasions he himself wore an Indian medal. These discoveries record that George Washington was connected with Indian medals and their bestowal from 38 to 40 years prior to his well-known "Seasons" and "Red Jacket" medals, which, I believe, are supposed to have been the first he bestowed. Washington took a leading and active part in this war and commanded the English in the first two battles of it, namely, at the Jumonville defeat, near the Great Meadows, in Western Pennsylvania, on May 28th, 1754, and at the capitulation of Fort Necessity, at the Great Meadows, which occurred on July 3, 1754. Washington's contact with the Indian chiefs referred to began when he commenced his journey from Virginia, in 1753, on his mission from the Governor of Virginia, Mr. Dinwiddie, to the French commander on Le Boeuf Creek, to ask the French commanders in that region to evacuate the territory. One of the chiefs afterwards decorated by him, Monacatootha, or Scarbyaddy, an Oneida Indian of great prominence, accompanied him on this journey.

It was less than 10 days after the Jumonville affair that a unique event took place at Fort Necessity, at the Great Meadows. This hurriedly constructed fortress stood four miles east of the Laurel Hill and 300 yards south of the National Road, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, not far from the present town of Uniontown. Tanacharison, the noted Seneca Half-

King; Scarbyaddy, the Onondaga chieftain, staunch supporter of the English; Queen Aliquippa, the aged Delaware leader, and 30 or 40 friendly warriors, with their wives and children, had, after Jumonville's defeat, taken refuge at the fort to escape the vengeance of their red enemies and the French at Duquesne, at the same time eating up Washington's provisions. Washington had written to Governor Dinwiddie advising him to send presents, and especially medals, for his Indian allies. We read that on the 9th of June, 1754, there arrived at the camp Major Muse and Andrew Montour, the half-breed interpreter of the Six Nations, and brought with them nine swivels, powder, ball, and other supplies so badly needed by Washington. Major Muse had also brought (See Irving, Vol. I, p. 128) from Governor Dinwiddie a belt of wampum and a speech for the Half-King Tanacharison, with medals for the chiefs and goods for presents among the friendly Indians. These medals were distributed with all that grand ceremonial so dear to the red man. Imagine the scene with several hundred soldiers as on-lookers, and with the unbroken forest and towering Laurel Hill as a background, and with their enemies, the French and Canadian Indians, almost at their gates. The chiefs assembled, painted and decorated in all their savage finery. Washington wore a medal, sent to him by the Governor for such occasions. The wampum and speech having been delivered, he advanced and, with all due solemnity, decorated the chiefs and warriors with the medals, which they were to wear in remembrance of their father, the King of England. Among the chiefs decorated we can name three. Veech speaks of the presence at Necessity of the renowned Shingiss, but I am inclined to doubt this, for Washington in his letters would not have omitted all reference to him had he been present. If present he, too, was decorated, but as he went over to the French soon afterwards, it is very unlikely he was there. These were decorated: Tanacharison, Scarbyaddy, or Monac-tootha, as he was sometimes called, and a third, the son of Aliquippa. Washington speaks several times of this event in his letter to Dinwiddie, dated June 10. I now give an exact quotation of his words to the Governor of Virginia (Sparks, Vol. I, p. 42). He writes: "I shall with great pleasure wear the medal which you were pleased to compliment me with, and shall present the others to Indian chiefs, as I have already done to the Half-King Tanacharison." On page 42 of the same volume we read: "Major Muse and Andrew Montour joined us yesterday and brought the wampum you sent to the Half-King, which I presented with the medal and speech. He is very thankful for the notice you have taken of him. And, further (see page 47, same volume): "Queen Aliquippa desired that her son, who is really a great warrior, might be taken into the council, as he was declining and unfit for business, and that he should have an English name given him. I therefore called the Indians together, by advice of the Half-King, presented one of the medals and desired him to wear it in remembrance of his great father, the King of England. This function was important to the Indians and an exchange of names took place, the son of Aliquippa being dubbed Colonel Fairfax, signifying "the first of the council"; the Half-King Tanacharison was called Dinwiddie, "the chief in command," while Washington received from them the name of Connataucarius, a meaning unknown. This affair was undoubtedly held on June 11, 1754, the day after Washington received the medals from Major Muse, although the Half-King, as stated by Washington, had already got his.

In the auction sale of October 18, 19 and 20, 1923, Lot 713, was an Indian medal of George II, which I believe to have been one of the identical type presented by Washington to his Indians at the Great Meadows in 1754. This medal is in bronze or brass, rusted and somewhat corroded, and evidently was dug out of the ground, where it may have been buried with the Indian who wore it. It came from Eastern Pennsylvania. The place of its discovery lends color to the possibility that it might have been one of the identical medals presented at the Meadows in 1754, for the reason that after word reached Washington at Necessity of the approach of a large body of French and Indians, the Indian population of Queen Aliquippa's village, which had joined him after the Jumonville defeat, had nearly all left in a body for Augwick, on the Juniata River, in Eastern Pennsylvania. It is believed that the main body of these friendly Indians remained in Eastern Pennsylvania until after the war was over. The medal is described as follows:

Obverse, mailed bust of George II to the right as on his halfpence. **GEORGE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN.** The reverse shows an Indian chief standing under a tree at the right, holding a bow; at his left, at a distance stands a deer facing to the left. Size, about 40 millimetres.

The medal was pierced at the top for wearing. Leroux does not mention this medal. Neither does Betts in his Colonial medals, so that it may be accepted as being of high rarity. This medal is in the collection of Dr. T. B. Stewart, of Lock Haven, Pa., an officer of the local historical society. Washington's suggestion in presenting the medal that it be worn in remembrance of their great father, the King of England, is certain evidence that it was a medal bearing the head of George II, so there is practically no doubt of its having been the same type of medal.

There is much information to be gleaned from historical records as to some of the chiefs thus decorated with medals. Scarbyaddy was afterwards present at Braddock's defeat, along with seven other loyal British Indians. It is related of him that amid all the noise and confusion of battle and defeat of his allies, after he had fired his last round of ammunition he calmly sat down under a tree and began to smoke his pipe. Students of the history of this remarkable expedition know that Braddock even named one of his military camps after Scarbyaddy, after the chief's son had been accidentally killed by a British soldier. Tanacharison, another decorated chief of the Seneca tribe, was hardly less distinguished and a shrewd fellow, with a well-known border history, who died at Harris Ferry, (or Harrisburg, Pa.), in October, 1754. While I mention Braddock's defeat and medals and decorations, I might add that Captain Beaujeu, who commanded the French and Indians who administered this terrible defeat, was dressed somewhat like an Indian as he came onto the field of battle and wore a gorget on his breast as a symbol of his rank, a sort of Indian medal. He was killed at the first fire and was ably succeeded in command by Captains Dumas and Des Ligneris. For this remarkable victory both Dumas and Des Ligneris were afterwards decorated by King Louis XV with the Military Order of St. Louis. This battle was also notable for the presence of men whose names in after years, and especially in the Revolution, became so famous. In the English force were George Washington, General Gage, the future commander of the English at Boston; Gen. Horatio Gates, Major Pitcairn, of Detroit defense fame in Pontiac's War; several English Sirs, Major Orme and other notables, and last but not least, Gen. Daniel Morgan, the hero of Saratoga and Cowpens, who then was a lowly wagon driver, of whom it was said he swore loudly at certain periods of the battle. From the above one may know that when it comes to Indian medals and battles and important incidents and details of our history there is still material of great interest to be discussed and written about, much of it not generally familiar to either Americans or Europeans.

In my next account I shall tell you something about the presentation by a King of France of quite a number of Indian medals in both gold and silver. These medals were bestowed on American Indians. Some few years since I had one of these identical medals bearing the Indian's name, which passed through two auction sales here without its identity or history being noted or recognized. My authorities for the above information are unquestioned, as I found a record of the medal presentation to the Indians in three separate works, viz., Sparks' "Life of Washington," Sparks' "Writings of Washington" and Irving's "Life of Washington." There could be no better proofs offered.

WOVEN RUG SEIZED AS COUNTERFEIT.

A rug made in imitation of a \$1 silver certificate, with finely woven portraits of Lincoln and Grant, was seized by customs officials in New York, according to a press dispatch. The rug was brought in on the liner King Alexander by a Greek merchant living in Chicago. Seizure was made by Secret Service agents, who refused the name of the rug's owner. The agents explained it was illegal to reproduce currency in any manner. The "dollar" is six by four feet. It even carries out the color scheme of United States currency. It was the first such seizure ever made at the Custom House. Agents said the rug was made in Greece.

The Zerbe Educational Exhibit of Money.

Occasional references have been made in these pages to the educational exhibits of money of the world made by Mr. Farran Zerbe in his travels over the United States. Many of the A. N. A. members have had an opportunity to see the collection, or a part of it, but to the majority, particularly the newer members, a brief description of it will be of interest. The exhibit comprises the greater part of Mr. Zerbe's personal collection of money in its broadest sense (including many forms of mediums of exchange), which he has been years in bringing together, the educational value of the different specimens being the guiding motive in their acquisition.

The collection consists of many thousand specimens, all mounted in trays for exhibition purposes. Each tray is 9 inches wide by 18 inches long, and over 1,000 trays are required for the general collection. In addition to these he has many trays of specialized local broken bank notes and World War coins and paper money. When making an exhibit the trays are placed on portable racks or stands carried with the collection. Space is seldom available for displaying more than a part of the collection at one time.

Exhibits are made (about two a month) for five days a week at banks and trust companies in different cities. Mr. Zerbe's itinerary is arranged weeks or months in advance, and a State or section is fairly well covered before another State or section is visited.

The exhibit has been in Chicago for the past two months. From there it will go to Detroit, and will be shown in different cities in Michigan until summer.

In Chicago his exhibit was at the Illinois Merchants Trust Company, where it attracted large crowds and aroused much interest. The Illinois Merchants' Review for December, a monthly publication issued by the Trust Company, contained a review of the exhibit, as well as an interview with Mr. Zerbe, in which he traced the origin of money and related many interesting details of the collection. The article was liberally illustrated with trays of specimens and a portrait of Mr. Zerbe. The article is reprinted below, with illustrations of several of the trays.

AN EDUCATION IN MONEYS OF THE WORLD.

An Interview With Farran Zerbe.

An extraordinary exhibition of money of all periods and countries—more than 30,000 specimens, showing the various mediums of exchange during the past 5,000 years—was recently given by the Illinois Merchants Trust Company on its main banking floor. This exhibition was under the personal direction of the owner of the collection, Mr. Farran Zerbe, of Tyrone, Pa., former president of the American Numismatic Association and member of the United States Assay Commission. This exhibition of money, which had been shown at the St. Louis and San Francisco World's Fairs, aroused much interest in Chicago, and rightly, as one of the most instructive educational indexes to the money of all times ever brought together.

Money collecting is a very interesting game. A numismatist becomes a geographer, an anthropologist, an archaeologist, an historian, an economist, a political scientist, a student of religion, mythology, heraldry and art. Money is a documentary record of the progress of man and the stages of civilization. Coins are imperishable metal documents and types of art indicative of the refinement and energy of the nations producing them. The money of civilized peoples reaches back in an unbroken chain for 3,000 years, contributing to and correcting history. And beyond that, with some breaks and interruptions, money can be traced 2,000 years more.

A Bird's-Eye View.

In this collection there are examples of many shapes and fabrics telling the story of this instrument of commerce in all ages. There are clay tablets of accounts from Nippur, constituting a record of values measured in labor, live stock, and grain. There are implement-shaped metal pieces from China,

meant to be the fixed price of the article represented. A similar idea and use of such original token money was found among the Aztecs.

There are "plugs" of brick tea, stamped by the Russian government, notched so they could be broken into small change, and circulating among the people of Thibet; long black strips of licorice-soaked tobacco, pierced so they could be strung for necklaces, made in Petersburg, Va., and circulating as money in certain South Pacific Islands, where they would buy more than anything else you could take there; a slab of copper two feet long, a foot wide and an inch or so thick, which was once eight dollars in Sweden; and gold coins of some Indian state that were no larger than a pinhead.

There are leather money, paper money, shells, wampum of all descriptions, rubber money, condensed-milk money, bone, fiber, clay, coal, glass, cloth, and pasteboard. And here are linen notes, and metal coins in the shape of fish hooks and musket balls. There are Russian platinum coins minted when platinum was valued at only about one-third the value of gold. There is every kind of wildcat note, including the money of John Law and his Mississippi Bubble. There are interesting historical and financial documents—checks of many Presidents, from Washington to Lincoln. There is a check for half a cent, and a photograph of the Government voucher for \$40,000,000 in payment for the French interests in the Panama Canal. There are notes redeemable in rum. And there are private coinages, such as the \$50 slugs of California, beaver coins of Oregon, Mormon issues of Utah, and Bechtler coins of the South.

There are coins here that show something about the art, architecture, mythology, religion, sports, and pleasures of every period of Greece in her glory and Rome to her fall. The deterioration that followed the universal tragedy of a dead empire was reflected in the barbarous crudities of the coins of the Dark Ages. There is siege money in all its variety; the devices of besieged cities to carry on business in spite of war. It tells sometimes of lost causes, of nations going down; it suggests civilizations destroyed and forgotten.

Mr. Zerbe was interviewed by many people who were anxious to know more about the moneys of the world. In response to a request of the editor of the *Illinois Merchants Review*, Mr. Zerbe very courteously showed him the whole collection in detail and described many of its specimens. The result of this interview has been set down as follows:

What Led to Money?

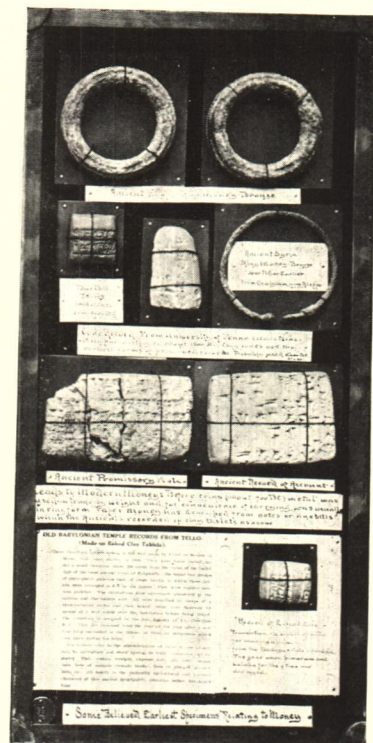
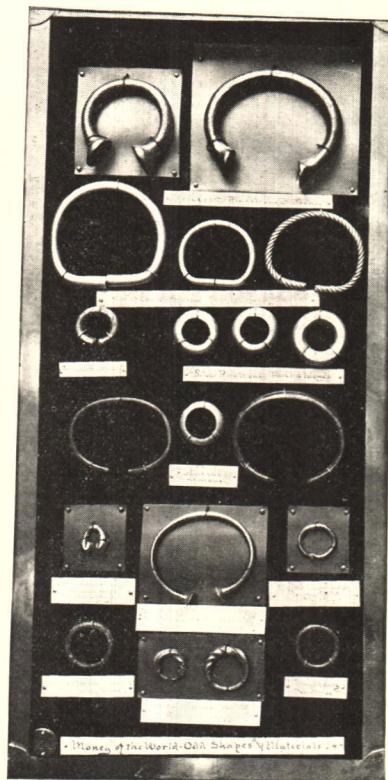
"The best definition of money I have ever heard," said Mr. Zerbe, "was given me many years ago by a little street urchin. One day I was lecturing at a school, and as I was leaving, one of the small boys who had listened to me was accompanying me out of the building. As he seemed a bright little fellow I asked him what money was. His quick response was this: 'Money is what the other duffer takes for what you want.' There it is in a nutshell."

Now, what led to money in human history?

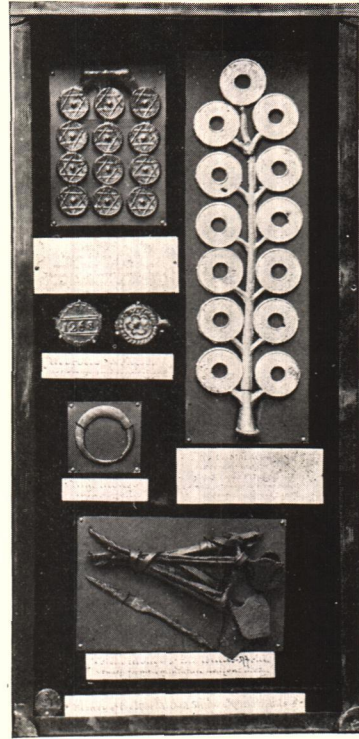
That is an interesting speculation about which we have some pretty definite information. Primitive man had three primary desires: Food, shelter and gratifying his vanity. The first need of primitive man was food to keep him alive. The second was shelter to protect him from the elements. Third, after he had provided for those two elementary needs, he was anxious to gratify his vanity for adorning his person.

In this gratifying of primitive man's vanity we find the origin of his money. But why should we call these personal adornments of our primitive ancestors money? Well, it was evidence of wealth. This can be seen among primitive people in out-of-the-way parts of the world today, for even now among the South Sea Islanders we find them using stick tobacco, twist and 50 per cent. licorice, made by the British American Tobacco Company. With this they adorn their persons. This gratifying of personal vanity was the reason why wampum was the money of the American Indians. The first money, then, was a kind of adornment to satisfy the vanity of savages.

The next stage in the development of money was when people wanted more civilized things—things that denoted a more settled kind of living.



ZERBE'S MONEY OF THE WORLD EXHIBITS.



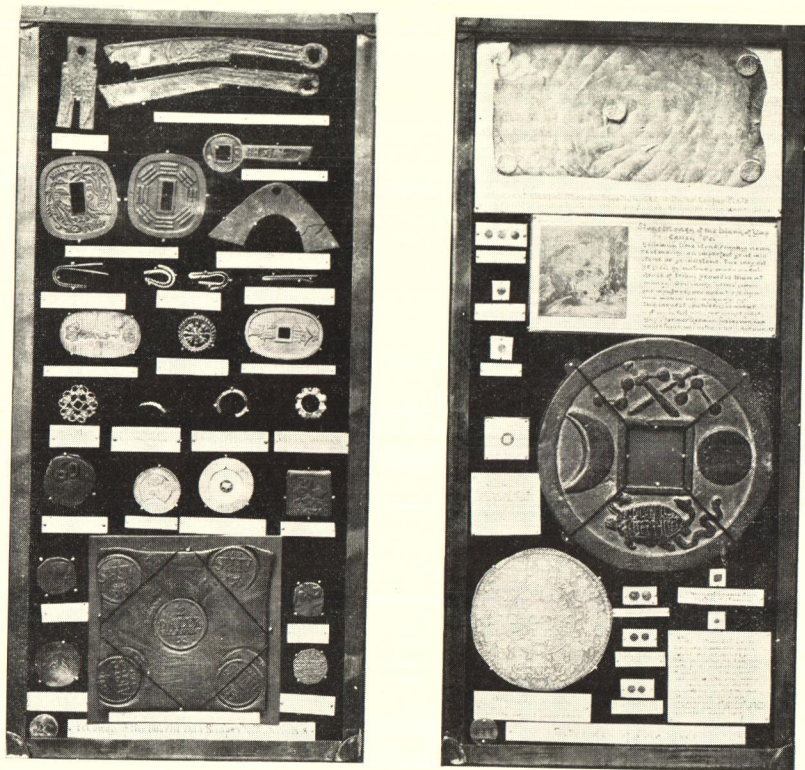
ZERBE'S MONEY OF THE WORLD EXHIBITS.

And at first these desired objects themselves served as money, or at least samples of them. For instance, among early peoples in the first stages of civilization we find grain and cattle used as money. In fact, our word "pecuniary" comes from the Latin word "pecus," which means cattle. Indeed, the Latin word for money itself was "pecunia."

There were naturally difficulties about the money use of such things as cattle and grain, however. For if a thing was not worth more than a quarter of a head of cattle, how were you to part with a quarter of a head of cattle without slaughtering the animal?

Origin of Metal Money.

The next step in the evolution of money was when men came to the use of metals. The idea here was that metals were much to be desired because



ZERBE'S MONEY OF THE WORLD EXHIBITS.

they were rather scarce. They were valuable in proportion to their scarcity. An example of the early use of metal succeeding cattle and grain as money was the introduction in early Rome of bronze by weight. The unit was the Roman pound. It was not a coin, but was simply the metal in any form. This was, of course, a very crude piece of money, but it was an advance upon the state of barter in commodities such as the use of cattle and grain.

It was found as the years went by that gold and silver were more suitable than bronze for money, especially for pieces of money expressing great values, since they had high value in small units. They were used, too, as money by weight and not in coin form. For example, the first shekel was not a coin, although it later was one. The early shekel was a weight. The same was true of the talent about which we read in the Scriptures.

The first coin was unrefined gold, called electrum, nature's composition

of about 70 per cent. gold and 30 per cent. silver. Among the early coins of which we have any definite information was one of the seventh century B. C. or thereabouts, in Lydia, in Asia Minor, one of whose later kings was Croesus, famed for his wealth. Those intelligent people, the Lydian Greeks, got tired of having to weigh and test their money each time it was transferred from one person to another. This became an intolerable nuisance.

Therefore, the idea was advanced that it would be a good thing to have a stamp upon metal to guarantee it having a certain purity and weight, i. e., value. The authority was usually that of some city-state in Greece, and the circulation of the metal coin would be usually rather limited. The area of circulation would depend upon the influence of the issuing authority. Outside the state it would circulate only at its metal weight, as metal money had been transferred in earlier times.

Interesting Chinese Ideas.

It is interesting to learn that in America the Aztecs of Mexico and the Incas of Peru had a crude form of metal currency on a working basis before Columbus' discovery of the Western Hemisphere. But it is certain that the Chinese money antedated any money of Greece or Rome by probably 2,000 years. It was in China that the "token" idea in metal coins was first made practical. The Chinese, when first working with metal money, tried to shape the metal to indicate what one could buy with it. For example, some of the early coin money was shaped like the human body. It had this body shape to indicate that it could buy clothing. Another shape was that of a modern razor—not a safety—which indicated that that coin could buy some sharp weapon. A third shape was that of a spade.

Now, the Chinese did not have coin shapes of sufficient variety to indicate everything they could buy. They had a few shapes only on the theory that these would cover all the different articles one might wish to buy. For example, the body shape money would cover all the things pertaining to clothing and shelter, the razor shape all weapons, implements and tools which men use, and so on. The "string of cash," which has been used for 4,000 years or more, is still the common money in the interior of China. This is an evolution from the razor shaped money of earlier days. What happened was that as time went on the blade was dropped, and so the coin began to look like a key, and finally it was simply a disk with a hole in it. (See Note 1.)

Metal in the form of rings and bracelets was in common use by weight before the time of modern coin shapes was reached. The precious metals were made in these forms in order to be safeguarded by being carried on the person. We find ring money common among the Gauls and the early Britons even before coinage was common in Greece.

Modern Primitive Money.

Peoples in a similar state of civilization or lack of it must have some elementary kind of money. For example, today explorers going to the Far North find that fish hooks and gum drops constitute the best money to take to the Eskimo. In the interior of Thibet and Mongolia the traveler takes brick tea made out of tea dust and scrap which is not fit for export. In North Russia and in Arabia rock salt is a good kind of money. In some parts of North China cheese was used up to 100 years ago. Leather money in some parts of the world is popular.

In Siam gold and silver money is used in a curious shape, for the Siamese have always been great gamblers. There is a popular gambling game in which all the players squat around in a large circle, and in order to get the money from one to another during the game, the early money was made like a ball. The flat coins of Siam today are often bent, or dished, so that they can be slid across the floor easily.

The smallest coin in the world, called colpata, comes from Southern India. It was coined about the year 1800 and has the weight of about one grain of gold and is valued in the United States at four cents. The largest coin known was a square kind of money, used in Sweden for about 150 years down to 1780. It cannot be called a coin accurately because it is a flat piece of copper weighing 6½ pounds, being 10 inches square, with a value of \$4.00. If we had more such money at this time it would be a won-

derful deterrent to crime, as no criminal could carry very much of that away at any one time. (See Note 2.)

Evolution of Paper Money.

The evolution of paper money is a most interesting economic phenomenon. It was a development of a necessity—the promissory note. Some such standard was absolutely essential as society progressed. The ancients recorded their notes, or due bills, on clay tablets, and this was the origin of our later development of bills and checks and other species of commercial paper. The first known paper money is that of China, a specimen of which is in the Zerbe collection. It dates from the Ming dynasty in the reign of the Emperor Tai Tsu, who reigned from 1368 to 1399 A. D. The value of this printed paper bill, which is about 12 inches long and 6 inches wide, is one string of cash. This bill was among the loot derived from the Chinese archives during the Boxer Rebellion.

Review of Medallie Art.

When we come to medallie art we find an interesting development. On one of the earliest silver coins was that of Greece on which there was stamped a tortoise. The reason for stamping a tortoise on the coin was because a tortoise was a revered object. It was sacrilege to abuse or desecrate it in any way. Therefore, the state authorities in putting a tortoise on money had a pretty good and sufficient guard against counterfeit, as the religious instincts of the people would deter them from attempting any such crime.

The Greeks in their religious beliefs and practices felt it a sacrilege to put a human head upon coins, and so their early coins had the heads of gods of mythology. After the death of Alexander the Great and his deification which placed him among the gods, his portrait was admissible on coins. This was the first coin to bear a ruler's portrait. From his time for many years the head of Alexander appeared on various Greek coins. It became the custom, following Alexander, to have the rulers of the ancient world deified during their lifetime. The custom, accordingly, came in of having the head of the reigning sovereign stamped on the coins of his realm.

Naturally enough, with the fall of Greece and Rome there was a decline in medallie art, and the coins of Europe for centuries did not compare in artistic excellence with those of earlier times. We have to go during this Dark Age period to Parthia, Persia and Byzantium for specimens in medallie art. It is only as we come out of the Middle Ages and enter the Renaissance that our metal coins in Europe become comparable from an artistic point of view. The age of Elizabeth in England was an important one in the development of coins. Queen Elizabeth has been referred to as the "mother of modern coinage." She gets the credit for the common introduction of the use of the mill and screw in coining money. Earlier coins struck without a collar assumed irregular shapes, and they wouldn't stack properly. Elizabeth, adapting the idea from France, had coins struck with in a collar, making them all round or circular in shape, putting marks on the edge, and so being uniform or identical in appearance. This device, which is now used in most modern states, prevents tampering with the coins. It safeguards the value and guarantees it being standard. Following this we find the practice spreading to other countries, and there was a revival of competition in making coins artistic. For example, in Italy today coins copy the quadriga of Greek coins of 2,500 years ago. Finally, we come down to our own dime, which is considered to be one of the most artistic coins of the present day.

World War Money.

During the World War we find many things used as money, or as substitutes for money. The baser metals were used, and often in order to give them a pleasing and favorable appearance they were gilded. Printed wood was employed, and also compressed pulp in Germany and Austria. Silk, linen, and velvet were among some of the novelty fabrics used. Stamped leather was used, and postage stamps were incased in transparent covers and circulated at the postage value of the stamp.

In lieu of small change, shoe nails were sometimes used as makeshift money, these being issued by local postoffices here and there in some Euro-

pean countries. Zinc washers were circulated, and linoleum disks, which of course had no real value, but some trading value. If one collected a lot of these pieces of linoleum one would receive scrip in return. In many quarters also porcelain or baked clay was used.

American Colonial Notes.

Before and during the Revolutionary War there were some interesting notes issued in America. For example, there was a note issued by the Sons of Liberty in Boston in order to finance the cause of liberty. These notes were brought out in 1775. An original specimen, probably unique, is in this collection. Its face value was 24 shillings. Paper money was in common use in the colonies from its enforced use in Massachusetts in 1690. It is interesting to note that in Philadelphia, checks were made out in the eighteenth century which did not mention any bank, but merely started out as follows:

"Cashier of the bank.

Please pay to the order of," etc.

The reason there was no name of a bank was that in Philadelphia there was only one bank—the Bank of North America—and so no mistake could be made as there was no other place to go for payment.

A Stabilized Money.

One of the most interesting of the continental paper moneys was an early note issued in 1780 by the State of Massachusetts Bay, now Massachusetts. The purpose of this was to finance the State's quota of the Continental Army. The note states the following: "Pay 250 pounds on the first day fo March, both principal and interest to be paid in the then current money of the said State in a greater or less sum according as 5 bushels of corn, 68 and 4/7ths pounds of a part of beef, 10 pounds of sheep's wool and 16 pounds of sole leather shall then cost, more or less than 130 pounds current money at the then current prices of said articles, the same being 32 times and 1/2 what the same quantities of the same articles would cost at the prices affixed to them in a law of this State in the year of our Lord 1777."

The interest of this old note for us today is this: That it provides for a measure of deferred payments in more or less money as they will buy needs of like value. It is the idea of a stabilized money advocated by Prof. Irving Fisher at the present time.

Lincoln Note Too Good.

During the Civil War President Lincoln authorized the issue of Demand Notes, which were too good to be allowed to circulate for any length of time. The reason for this was that they were acceptable as payment for all dues payable to the Government. This included customs duties. The situation was this: People had become prejudiced against Government paper money, and to overcome this prejudice this note was made as good as possible to prevent depreciation. In doing so, however, the Government overlooked possible unfavorable consequences. The Federal Government, when the Civil War broke out, had to have money in order to make purchases abroad, and the only money that would suffice was gold. But the Government had to keep adding to this stock of gold in order to make these purchases. The best way to get gold was to demand gold in payment of customs duties. If these notes had been allowed to keep on circulating there would have been no gold received by the Federal Government. Its stock of gold would soon have run out. This would have made it harder to keep from depreciated paper currency which did come later. In this case it was avoided temporarily by retiring the notes.

The Pine Tree shilling was the first money made for common use in the Colonies in 1652. It continued to be struck for some 30 years thereafter, but all the coins bear the same date. A manufacturer by the name of John Hull had the contract to coin this money. By this contract he received one coin for himself out of a certain number made for the king. By some method or other Hull managed to become a very wealthy man from this process, and the State wished to cancel the contract, but the shrewd gentleman would not allow it. It is related that at the wedding of his daughter, he had a balance set up, on one tray of which his daughter stood, while

her weight in coin was put on the other to balance her weight. This was her dowry—her weight in coin.

Today, continental currency "is not worth a continental." It is from this fact that the slang phrase quoted came. Benjamin Franklin printed many of the Colonial notes on which are printed the interesting statement, "To Counterfeit is Death." Unfortunately, however, these notes could easily be counterfeited, so easily that they could not be detected, and the flood of counterfeit notes had much to do with their depreciation.

Confederate Notes.

Issues of Confederate money provided some interesting incidents. The earliest issues were made from Montgomery, the first capital, and are rather rare. The plates for these were produced in the North in advance of the outbreak of war. Their denominations run from \$50 to \$1,000. Later, when the capital was moved to Richmond, the notes were issued from 50c. to \$500.

Some plates for Confederate notes were made in England and were seized by the Union Government on their way over to the Confederacy. When the Civil War came to an end, notes printed on one side and uncut were found at Richmond.

Among the interesting episodes of the Civil War is this: A proclamation was issued in May, 1862, by the Confederate commander at Mesilla, Arizona, declaring it to be treason to refuse Confederate money. Shortly thereafter the California Volunteers drove the Confederates and their money out and arranged with a mercantile house to issue money which was signed by the commander of their forces. This money was known as rag money, because it was printed on muslin. When this money was issued the commander of the California volunteers issued a proclamation in Spanish, declaring it treason to accept Confederate money.

Regarding California, there were some interesting notes issued in California in the early days. Among them were the "shinplasters" which were payable in gold dust, harking back to the gold rush days. Evidence of how California kept on a specie basis during the Civil War is shown by checks which indicate that a depositor was given an account to correspond with the kind of money he deposited. For example, if he deposited gold he could draw checks payable in gold. If he deposited silver, he was entitled to silver; if currency, currency. The common money of the pioneers was gold dust and nuggets, to be later followed by private coinage from 25c. to \$50, the latter octagonal shape being the well-known California "slug."

Many notes in this country have been printed in other than English. For example, notes of several banks in Pennsylvania were printed in German. In Louisiana, from 1830 to 1850, the period of wild cat banking, notes were printed partly in French and partly in English. Notes in Texas were printed partly in Spanish and partly in English, and in New Mexico some scrip was entirely in Spanish.

In troublous times in this country producers have issued scrip payable in their own wares for exchange purposes. For example, a strawberry firm issued scrip payable in strawberries, others issued it payable in labor, dentistry, yarn, whisky, etc.

Origin of the Dollar.

The origin of our dollar is interesting. The word "dollar" comes from "thaler," which is an adaptation of "thal," meaning "valley." Dollars as coins were at first issued by the Counts of Schlitz, a principality in Bohemia, in the year 1517. It is interesting to note that coins were not dated in Arabic numerals until the fifteenth century, and the custom was not general until the middle of the sixteenth century. Previous to that time coins had, it is true, been stamped only with the head of a sovereign or the year of reign.

While coins have been brought out for a couple of thousand years and longer, as we have seen, none of the States issuing coins can compare in the continuity or length of time coins were issued by it with the coins issued by the popes. For the popes issued money for use in the Papal States, though it often circulated beyond these states because of its prestige during the entire period of their temporal power. It is said that the first papal

coins were struck during the reign of Pope Hadrian, about 791 A. D. Coins were struck by the popes from that time until the end of their temporal power in 1870, that is, a period of some 1,100 years, a much longer time than that of any other state authority.

Such are some of the interesting things culled from a survey of this collection.

Note 1—Early writers claimed this evolution of the "cash" shaped pieces from the knife shaped coins, but the late H. A. Ramsden, our most recent authority on early Chinese coins, contended the "cash" shape existed before either the knife or key shaped pieces.

Note 2—The four-daler copper piece of Sweden, while the largest square coin, is neither the largest nor heaviest piece of metal money, the largest known being the ten-daler copper pieces of Sweden, about $12\frac{1}{2} \times 25$ inches face and weighing about $43\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Pieces of this character were used about the close of the seventeenth century.

Qualifying notes, as foregoing, were not used by the interviewer in his article as published.

F. Z.

Paper Money.

ONE-HORSE CHAISE VS. ARMORED MOTOR CARS.

By HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE.

My great-grandfather, William Rhodes, was one of the early prominent manufacturers in New England, and, with his brother Christopher, founded and operated the mills at Bellefonte, Bellville, Albion and Natick, Rhode Island. Incidentally, he produced the first woolen cloth manufactured by water-power machinery in New England and possibly in the United States, for it was in 1809-1810 that he presented to President Madison black broad-cloth for a suit of clothes that he had manufactured at Bellefonte, R. I., from merino wool. I have samples of this material marked with the selling price, \$11.50 per yard, which had been sent in a letter to my great-grandfather, Dr. Solomon Drowne, of the Revolution.

In his later years he became president of the Weybosset Bank of Providence, R. I., later Weybosset National Bank and now absorbed by the Union Trust Company, a good many specimens of whose early paper money (mostly counterfeits) still exist.

I have a genuine note, dated November 9, 1850, and signed I. Green, Treasurer; William Rhodes, President. On some of the later issues of the Weybosset Bank, the directors, as a compliment, placed his portrait, but he seriously objected to it and for a time refused to sign them.

In connection with my efforts to secure a genuine bill signed by great-grandfather, which ended successfully—for about 30 years ago the treasurer of the Bank, having my request on file, notified me that in demolishing an old house in Newport, R. I., several of their old bills had been found and presented for redemption, and he could send me one, uncanceled, at face value—my mother, who was the oldest grandchild, and generally spent her holidays at her grandparents' home in the village of Pawtuxet, R. I., told me the following: That her grandfather always drove to town, some four miles, in his one-horse chaise, and would sometimes on Saturdays bring home a big roll of paper money in uncut sheets of four notes, as printed by Toppam, Carpenter & Company, of New York, the predecessors of the American Bank Note Company, that had already been signed by the treasurer of the Bank, and spend the evening signing the notes (completing them, as good money), and she used to spread them around, covering the piano, mantel, table, chairs, almost everything in the room and even the floor, for the ink to dry. When they were all dry, he gathered them up in a big roll and placed them inside the case of the tall "grandfather's" clock over Sunday, and then on Monday he drove to town in the chaise, with the big roll of good money on the seat beside him, taking it back to the bank. This clock, which belonged to his father, Captain Robert Rhodes of the Revolution, now stands in my dining room and still keeps excellent time.

My mother's name was Sarah Rhodes Arnold, and the period alluded to must have been some 75 years ago, 1848-1850.

When we compare the transportation methods then employed, with the armored motor cars now used, it casts a rather serious reflection on "our times."

Monticello.

By WALDO C. MOORE.

"It's some consid'ble of a spell sence I hain't writ no papers,
An' ther's great changes hez took place in all polit'cle matters.
Some candiderates air dead an' gone, an' some hez ben defeated,
Which 'mounts to pootty much the same. * * *
It ain't disgraceful bein' beat, when a holl nation does it.
I s'pose you're kin' o' cur'ous, now, to know why I hain't writ.
Wal, I've ben where a litt'ary taste don't somehow seem to git
Th' encouragement a feller'd think, thet's used to public schools,
An' where sech things ez paper 'n' ink air clean agin the rules."

Feast the eyes. Why does any author illustrate his work with drawings and pictures? Why the illustrated botany, geography, history? Why illustrate chemistry, physics? Why art? Why?

A picture or drawing suggests more than much reading and, mayhap, hard and diligent study, and is, in many cases, more satisfactory than weary hours of research. One glance at a picture often relieves the mind, and in numerous instances makes it quite possible for the reader to grasp pages of a reading description. A picture invariably attracts attention.

Any article, numismatic or otherwise, is more readable, more agreeable, more mentally palatable when largely illustrated. How inviting the magazine profusely illustrated! The truth is, the book or magazine pictureless is usually dull to the reading public.

Why were not all the Monticello Bank note issues illustrated in *THE NUMISMATIST* for November, 1924? Why were the names of the engravers of the Monticello notes omitted in the said published article? Does the author possess a complete set of the Monticello Bank notes as listed therein?

Ere this the reader has unquestionably noticed that the author is warranted in proceeding without any hesitancy for further explanation with this second Monticello article, profusely illustrated.

To fully illustrate any work it takes time and great patience on the part of any editor, and usually much valuable magazine space is quite necessary, but not always available.

It may be stated that the names of the printers or engravers were omitted not intentionally in the previous Monticello article, and that the same will receive due and careful attention herein.

The collector-author reports ownership of a complete set of the Monticello Bank notes as previously listed in *THE NUMISMATIST*. That is to state, the Monticello notes \$1, \$2, \$5, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$10, \$20, \$20, \$50 and \$100 are represented in the private collection of the author. This list comprises the note issues of Monticello Bank, Charlottesville, Virginia, which were in existence prior to the creation of the national bank system, and which have ceased to be current since that time. The list is complete so far as the author's source of information can make it.

The first of the Monticello bank bills appeared in 1860 and consisted of the \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 denominations, engraved by the American Bank Note Company. This first issue was fully illustrated in the November issue of *THE NUMISMATIST*. In this first issue the dates were all written. The signatures of B. C. Flannagan, Cashier, and N. H. Massie, President,



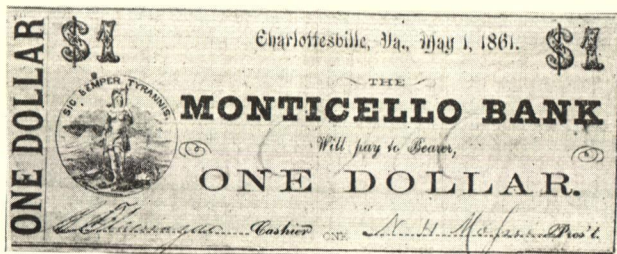
First Issue of Monticello Bank Notes, 1860.



First Issue of Monticello Bank Notes, 1860.

appear on all notes extant. From information at hand, all known specimens of this issue appear with the serial letter A, excepting two notes of the \$5 denomination, which carry the serial letter B. These last, numbered 207 and 5282, are in the cabinet of an Eastern collector.

The \$1 and \$2 denominations and varieties were all dated as of May 1, 1861. The \$1 notes were type-set, name of printer being omitted. Some of the \$1 notes appear with the word "one" in large letters written across the face in red ink. As noticed, all so designated were signed B. C. Flannagan, Cashier, and N. H. Massie, President, and some A. P. Abell, for President. Those not carrying the word "one" written in red across the face, so far as known, were signed by B. C. Flannagan, Cashier and A. P. Abell for President.



\$1 and \$2 Notes of Monticello Bank, May 1, 1861.

There were at least five Monticello varieties of the \$2, all of which were the work of Hoyer & Ludwig, Richmond, Virginia. The smaller of the figures "2" to left of ship in the white paper varieties comes in black, while the larger "2" to left of ship in the pink figured paper variety appears in red. To the lower right corner of the red "2" variety and just under the signature of the president may be deciphered in red "Engrd C. Ludwig." There were four quite noticeable differences in the make-up of the black "2" notes. The ocean waves come different. President is differently abbreviated. The flourishes over Monticello Bank are differently arranged. The notes presenting the black "2" were signed by B. C. Flannagan, Cashier, and N. H. Massie, President, with but one exception so noted—A. P. Abell signed as Assistant Cashier and N. H. Massie, President. The notes pre-



Third Issue of Monticello Bank Notes, July 1, 1861.



Third Issue of Monticello Bank Notes, July 1, 1861.

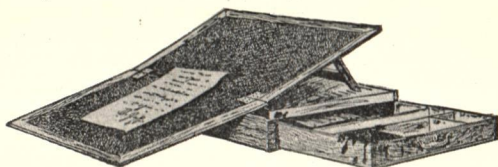
senting the red "2" were, so far as known, signed by B. C. Flannagan, Cashier, and A. P. Abell for President.

A second issue of the larger denominations was placed in circulation late in 1861, as follows: \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10 and \$20, which are at this date reported to be extremely rare, as at the close of the bank's career there were less than one hundred specimens of this issue outstanding. The Monticello Bank was one of the few to issue notes of odd denominations like \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9. This second issue of the larger denominations was by the engraving firm of Danforth, Wright & Company, Philadelphia and New York. So far as ascertained, the \$5, \$10 and \$20 of this issue were signed by B. C. Flannagan, Cashier, and N. H. Massie, President. The \$6, \$7, \$8 and \$9 were signed by B. C. Flannagan, Cashier, and A. P. Abell for President. All written dates in this issue.

The Monticello article published in November elicited a number of inquiries and brought forth numerous comments, some rather questioning the existence of the last mentioned issue of Monticello Bank notes. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, so say the wise ones. The proof that

the Monticello notes, more especially the \$6, \$7, \$8 and \$9, are extant is in the seeing, therefore the illustrations herein. And here is sincerely hoping that sufficient attention to details has been given in this second Monticello write-up to pleasingly satisfy the most exacting fellow-critics, as well as the most fastidious among paper money collectors.

Just a little foreign, but timely and interesting, nevertheless. Though the name Coolidge is essentially New England, it is well known also in Virginia, for Thomas Jefferson left the desk on which he penned the Declaration of Independence to the Coolidge family, of Boston. The reason for



JEFFERSON'S DESK.

(On which Declaration of Independence was written.)

this was the high esteem in which the Sage of Monticello held Joseph Coolidge, who married Jefferson's favorite grand daughter, Ellinora Wayles Randolph, the daughter of Thomas Mann Randolph, Governor of Virginia. By this union, not only did the Coolidges of New England become in due time the possessors of the priceless relic of Jefferson's writing desk, but also inherited Tuckahoe, the famous Randolph manor house on the James river, some ten miles above Richmond, Virginia, which is still the valued property of the Coolidges, a family that now can boast two Presidents on its genealogical tree—Thomas Jefferson and Calvin Coolidge. The estate of Tuckahoe is forever associated with that of Monticello, because there Thomas Jefferson spent his school days, his father being guardian for young Randolph at the time.

A Numismatic Trip Around the World.

By GEORGE A. GILLETTE.

(An address delivered before the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Cleveland, Ohio, August 23 to 28, 1924.)

To conduct you around the world is a large contract. It took Jules Verne's heroes, Phineas Fogg and Passepartout, 80 days, and it is taking even our flying squadron of airmen over six months to complete the circuit. So I cannot possibly take you around in 10 or 15 minutes.

There are a great many very interesting sights to see and a great many entertaining experiences to enjoy. It took me seven and a half months to complete my trip, and I had more time in Europe last year on my world trip than I had this time on the Mediterranean trip with Brother Bauer. Last year I had 76 days in Europe! this year I had only 42 days.

In January, 1923, we started from New York on the world tour at the twilight hour and saw the beautiful sight of the illuminated skyline of New York, which is considered hideous by some architects, but is beautiful to an American as he leaves home for over six months. Everything was lit up but the Goddess of Liberty, and she was within the three-mile limit, so she abstained.

Probably one of the most interesting things would be to describe the collectors we had on board the ship. There were over 200 widows—some grass and some sod. The grass widows' husbands were above the sod, from whom many of them were collecting numismatics in the shape of alimony and they also were full of eagerness to make other collections. They were, I think, all collecting something. Most of them were interested in collecting another husband and were taking a numismatic census of how much the various men were worth, and whether they were eligible; and I think if

Brother Bauer had only been there in that sheik costume he bought in Damascus he would have made a great hit. He made such an excellent hit with the fair sex on the Mediterranean trip with this costume that with this vastly larger concourse of lovely females he would have made an even greater hit.

Each of these widows generally had four or five Saratoga trunks on board ship, and I could hardly recognize them on short trips, for they never had the same outfit on twice.

Three days after leaving the New York harbor we reached Havana. For a day or two we were on the Canal Zone and went through the wonderful canal, visiting both the new and old Panamas. Thence we sailed along the shores of Mexico and Central America to San Francisco. The sailing mileage is over 3200 miles before you reach San Francisco. I was there in February and saw a fine collection of medals and coins in Young's Museum at the Golden Gate Park. Thence we sailed about 2000 miles to Hawaii, where we visited the great Volcano Kilauea by night. From there we proceeded to Japan, and the only rough weather we had was before reaching Japan.

Japan is a wonderful country. I could spend a week telling you about it. We visited those wonderful temples at Nikko, to me the most wonderful religious spots on earth. The shoguns were the feudal lords paramount and the real rulers of Japan in their golden age about 350 years ago. The Emperor was only an object of worship and a sacred figurehead of the empire. The shogun was the administrator of Government, and he conducted all wars, founded cities, cultivated the arts and encouraged civilization generally.

The careers of these great shoguns are interesting history. The first and third shoguns were the most celebrated of them. Their elaborate burial shrines are on the steep slopes of the hills behind the temples, up in the mountains at Nikko, where the people resort in the summer season. This explains why many distinguished people did not lose their lives in the earthquake. They were in the mountains on their summer vacations.

There is an approach to those temples through 26 miles of heavily shaded roadway. An arcaded vista, lined with those wonderful *Criptomeria* evergreen trees that are over 150 feet high and planted as thick as they can grow. These trees resemble the California redwoods, making a most dignified approach for the worshipping pilgrims and tend to impress upon them a calm and religious frame of mind as they go through these great avenues where the temples and shrines are located. These temples are monumental works of great artists. They are decorated on the outside with finest wood carving, metal and lacquer work of exquisite beauty. We were there on the first of March and had the privilege of seeing a ceremonial by the priests. The interiors are also full of the finest Japanese decorations delicately worked in silk. The waiting rooms for the Imperial family and the nobility were elaborately fitted for comfort and beauty.

At Nikko I bought a few sword guards, which were very interesting, and a few pieces of very old money of the feudal lords or daimios.

We traveled probably 1500 miles by rail through Japan. It is a very progressive country and they are a wonderful people, a homogeneous people, and the only race on earth that succeeded after thousands of years of Japanese civilization in adopting another civilization and surviving it. In attempting to do this the Hawaiians, Aztecs and our native Indians were nearly destroyed, but the Japanese have been able to adopt European and Western civilization without causing any degeneration in their people. They are a much stronger people in military and naval preparedness than we give them credit for. They have two or three hundred thousand trained men in great army barracks, yet the tradespeople seemed friendly and very pleasant, and their word of greeting for good morning is "Ohio"; for good-bye, "Cinaria." That is the way we were greeted by all the happy, smiling children, of whom we saw myriads as we passed through miles of streets traveling in the two-wheeled carts they call jinrikishaws, but which Americans nickname, "gin-rickys."

Almost all their cities have been capitals at some time in Japanese history. Nara, Nagoya, Kumakura, Kyoto and Tokio have had their rise, and some have had their decline and fall.

Tokio is the great city of the East. It has about 3,000,000 inhabitants. They have the most wonderful hotel, called the Imperial. We also went

through a wonderful museum there belonging to Mr. Asano, one of the presidents of a great steamship company. He had millions of dollars' worth of curios and relics, not so many coins, but he had all the fine art work of Japan and all the lacquer work and metal work and beautiful decorations. Those people have a wonderful genius in their own peculiar art, which is entirely different from anything anywhere else.

At Kyoto I looked up a dealer and bought a very fine set of the copies of rare obans and kobans of ancient days. From there we went on to Osaka, where there are about a million and a half inhabitants. Osaka is the Pittsburgh of Japan. Their railroads used to be equipped with German locomotives running on American rails. Now, I understand, they are making all their own railroad equipment. The Castle at Osaka is a large military fort and camp. There are some of the largest stones in its mason work to be found in any structure in the world.

In Kobe I met Mr. Kubota, one of the two members of the A. N. A. in Japan. I found him to be a very competent guide and interpreter, as well as an instructor in a local college. The only other member in Japan is Dr. Koga, one of the chief men at the mint in Osaka. Brother Kubota interpreted for me the signs and symbols on the sword guards and coins which I had purchased in Japan and made them very instructive. From Kobe Brother Kubota conducted me to Osaka, a 14-mile trip by rail, and he telephoned to the mint to find Dr. Koga, but learned that he had been suddenly called on business to Tokio, so I was disappointed in not meeting this expert Japanese numismatist.

Brother Kubota told me the next best thing he had to show me was the greatest collection of Japanese coins in existence. A Mr. Herada, a private citizen, had been nearly 50 years in assembling a Japanese collection that was unique in a great many respects. With some difficulty we finally located this private residence of Herada. As we went in we were greeted by Herada and his beautiful young Japanese daughter, and they bowed very low when we were introduced. We did the same, and as is the Japanese custom, we took off our shoes and put on sandals, because the floors of their houses are covered with a delicate matting. We put on these slippers and were led into a large living room, in which there was hadly any furniture. There were no large pieces, no rocking chairs, nothing at all like we Occidentals have. Mr. Herada was dressed in flowing robes, nice and cool and convenient, much like an American dressing gown, which we don when we want to be comfortable. He led us into this large living room and placed in front of us some little tables, about five inches high. They politely noted my shape and concluded that I couldn't sit down and cross my legs, so they brought in some cushions, which I made great use of in kneeling upon them in front of the dainty table. Miss Herada entertained us with nods and smiles, and showed her hospitality by bringing us some tea and cakes made out of the meal of beans and rice nicely frosted and prettily colored.

My guide, philosopher and friend, had instructed me how to eat in Japanese, and drink also. Mr. Kubota instructed me that, if you wish to show that you relish the soup or the tea, the proper thing to do is to make a loud noise. The amount of noise indicated the degree of appreciation; so, according to those instructions, I made a loud noise as I partook of the dainty cups of tea and the little cakes. Then he brought out his collection. He slid back a partition of woven matting and brought out some boxes lined with silk, beautifully and daintily fixed up, which contained his collection. Before my admiring gaze he displayed on the table the trays of a great many different coins from different dynasties and eras. They were mostly silver and gold kobans and obans. They covered about 350 years of the feudal ages of Japan and the eras were from 20 to 40 years apart. I have now in my pocket a package of postcards and also a list of these eras, which I will not take the time to read. You might not understand my Japanese. They certainly were wonderful coins and a great many of the specimens were unique. It was certainly entertaining to see such a large collection. It was a matter of marvel to an American to see such a collection housed in a frail Japanese frame structure. Such a priceless collection housed in those flimsy walls seemed risky.

When the houses catch fire in Japan they usually all go, although in Tokio there was an exception in that beautiful hotel, the Imperial, designed by Mr. Wright, a Chicago architect. It appeared to me like Alladin's fairy

palace which arose when he rubbed the lamp. It has all the seven styles of architecture combined in Oriental splendor. There is nothing else like it on earth, and I marveled at it as an architectural dream.

We sailed away from Osaka, to Nagasaki, the home of Madam Butterfly, a beautiful town, built among encircling hills, containing many fine temples and bazaars. We could hear and see several battleships being constructed at a naval station in the harbor, which we were forbidden to visit or photograph. Our ship was coaled by Japanese coolie women, who were very spry and active. We reluctantly raised anchor and sailed away through the Yellow Sea, made yellow by mud discharged by the great rivers of China. You have no idea of the size and vastness of the rivers in the East. For two days we sailed in sight of Japanese possessions. Then we went through a lot of islands and straits, forming the tortuous channel or approach to well-fortified Hongkong. Hongkong is the name of an island and Victoria is really the name of the city usually called Hongkong. We ferried across from Kowloon to Hongkong and the sight was beautiful. The city is built on enclosing heights, much like Naples, and the high spots of the city are fully 1800 feet above the water, and at the top of the highest hill is the British barracks called Fort Austin. The city is arranged in terraces up these beautiful hills. The funicular railroad on which we made an ascent of about 1200 feet is very steep and the scenery very picturesque. If you wish to get to the summit you walk up four or five hundred feet more to the signal station.

Hongkong is one of the most beautiful spots in the world, and is a great trading place, full of stores and bazaars, but I could not find any rare coins there.

One of the most difficult things to do is to keep track of the coinage in that particular realm. In going around the world I had to make change into at least 40 different kinds of money. In Hongkong they use the Mexican dollar as the local standard. The American dollar is worth about 1½ dollars of the Mexican, i. e., \$3 will buy \$5 worth "Mex."

We proceeded up the great Pearl river to Canton, 90 miles away. I was surprised at seeing on the streets and on the boats a wonderful race of men, used as our faithful guards, very tall and very straight, with perfect European features. They were the Sikhs from the mountains of India, a loyal race of Hindoos whom the English delight to have in their armies. They make very fine-looking soldiers and policemen. I could easily recognize the Indo-European features. Probably most of Europe was settled by different tides of immigration from these regions.

Our boat had a varied crew. A few nights before another steamer as large as ours had been held up by pirates and most of the crew and officers taken off and held for ransom and over \$40,000 in cargo appropriated.

The City of Canton is one of the most wonderful in the world. It is purely Chinese. Canton is vast. We enjoyed a great panorama from the top of the Hotel Asia, which is about eight stories high. Nearly one million people live on the water in their junks. The boats are propelled by women and girls very skillfully. I could see the women washing the rice. The river looked dirty and muddy, but they washed it three times. They live in the boats and die there. They get their living from scavenging the bottom of the river and by ferrying passengers and freight.

There is a strange superstition prevalent as to any person drowning. They refuse to pull a body out of the water. Their uncanny belief is that the dead body will hang around their necks forever if they pull it out, so is usually happens that if a body gets into the water it has to stay there.

We wandered for about two hours in those narrow streets. The streets are so narrow you cannot even use the jinrikishaw. They carried us in sedan chairs, and it was amusing to see men with those umbrella-shaped hats whom you would have to pass in the street. They would have to back up against the wall and stand their hats on edge to let you pass them. You can't go around the corner without backing up in Canton. There is one wide street where they tore down the famous old Chinese wall. On this we saw the strange contrast of automobiles running in company with many of the great carts being pushed along by half-naked men as well as women.

There was one interesting feature there, the House of Death. Their custom is to keep a body and pay so much rental a month. They have a great spiral of incense, like the punk we used to use, the fumes of which over-

come the effluvia from the unburied body. They put food beside the bodies so they will have something to eat in the Happy Hunting Grounds.

There are a great many peculiar customs among the Chinese, and the country itself is a hotbed of revolution. Dr. Sun Yat Sen is the local leader and starts a new revolution quite frequently against the Pekin Government. He conscripted so many coolies into his army that we were short of men to carry the sedan chairs.

The shops are full of dried foods, and you can't tell whether they are rats or cats or beef. Their great delicacy, however, is dried fish. They have those large fat carp, and they slit them open and expose them for sale. The hearts will beat for a day or two after being cut open. They sprinkle blood all over them. Their food did not look very tempting to us. Then they sell bean-like seeds that sprout, which I heard were young bamboo seeds, and a lot of little green plants they pick as they come out of the ground and use them for food. Things are very different in the Orient from home. The grains they use are rice, millet, peas, etc. The chopsticks and the skill with which they use them are a marvel to travelers.

We did not have time to look up collectors. It is a vast city, and I did not have the addresses of any of them. If you have only a day or two to see a city of a million or two inhabitants you cannot spend much time looking up people. I had requests from people at home to look up missionaries, but you don't have time for that on such short stays.

There was one lady, and her husband I think was a minister from Pennsylvania, who went looking for "native atmosphere," and they nearly gave us all the smallpox in Calcutta, so it is better not to delve too deeply among the native quarters. A short spell among the variety of smells is sufficient. There are hundreds of diseases prevalent in the great cities of the Far East. Hundreds of natives die every day of virulent contagious diseases, which rarely attack the better nourished and more prudent and careful Occidentals.

I had a quarter or two changed and I got a bundle of those coins which have a hole in the middle weighing over a pound. They sold us fancy swords made out of coins strung together. I found they had a different coinage in Canton from what they used in Hongkong, and we found that the money from Hongkong was not good in Canton, and, vice versa, what was good in Canton was not good in Hongkong. I cannot take the time to tell you of Manila, Java, Singapore and Burma. We crossed the Equator twice and had a ceremonial celebrating Neptune's court. Next to Japan we took our longest side trips through India, which is a land of mystics and wonders. It would take a week to describe it. In that vast country I experienced all kinds of peoples, castes and climate in my 3000 miles of railroad travel.

We went through a fine museum in Batavia, Java. Then we came to Rangoon and up that great River Irawaddy. By the way the great buoys weighing tons tug at their chains when the tide rushes in you would think there was a storm as the tidal waves from the ocean rush against the heavy currents of the river going out.

The great sight at Rangoon is the great golden-spired Temple. It is very high and you can see its flashing gilded spire for miles at sea. We were then on the road to Mandalay, but it took several days to make the trip on these big clumsy steamers, so we just read about it in Kipling, who is the great discoverer of Oriental life in India.

When we came into Calcutta we came into Pearl harbor, where we had to put the lady who had visited the natives in their huts and contracted smallpox in quarantine and 1400 of us had to be vaccinated in one day before the health authorities would let us land. This missionary exploit was not popular with the passengers and caused much complaining.

Another interesting experience I had last year was in the city of Cairo, which I again visited this year, together with Mr. Bauer. On my first visit I met Abdul Hessein Salaam, who became our mutual friend, i. e., Mr. Newell's and mine. He is also a brother Mason. I was a little suspicious of the Oriental brother at first, but he turned out to be a genuine good fellow. He is a dealer in Egyptian antiques and curios and displays a wonderful lot of stuff. Last year I only had five days in the city of Cairo. I saw the great Pyramids, the Sphinx and other great sights in Cairo and Memphis.

Last year I stopped at the Shepherd's Hotel in Cairo, and Abdul Salaam's place of business was in a narrow street across from our hotel. I bought considerable stuff from him, mostly antique coppers, similar to those which

we purchased this year and which Mr. Bauer described. They are very green and thick. But he didn't have many Greeks. He had a friend, he said, who had some, and one night, very late, I came to see him, and he took me on a regular Haroun al Rashid trip to one of the oldest quarters in the city of Cairo. We stopped in front of a massive old building, and he led me into a dark place and into a dimly lighted hallway and up some stairs that looked at least 1000 years old. When he got to the landing he gave the signal and we were led into a big room, which was an old Armenian pawnshop and a veritable curiosity shop. There were old Egyptian relics in copper and in porcelain of all the kings and princes and potentates of ancient dynasties and times, which were innumerable.

He had a lot of coins. He brought out two or three trays full of ancient coppers, but finally the great mystery, and the important treasure of all was revealed to me. He brought out a mysterious collection of Greek coins, very, very rare and very choice. The light wasn't very good and I could see they were rare. I never had possessed any myself, but I had seen some illustrated in European catalogs, and I was a little suspicious because of the company they were in. They were so rare that I could not understand how this Armenian merchant could get hold of them. He told me he never would have sold them, but he intended to make a pilgrimage to Armenia and needed the money. Even Cassie Chadwick, I understand, used that excuse.

Well, I told Hassein that I didn't believe they were genuine. I said: "I will take them on condition they are approved by Mr. Newell, our great friend and best expert in America. If he will pass on them as being genuine I will take them, but not otherwise." At first he demurred and didn't want to do it, but finally Hassein, who knew him pretty well, told him it would be all right, and he let me take them on that understanding.

I bought more than I could pay for, and when I got to the ship I sent some checks, among them one \$10 bill to Hassein, which he never received. I concluded that the \$10 bill had been a great temptation to the postal people in Egypt, who had taken the bill and destroyed the checks. I finally got a refund for my checks, but the \$10 bill was lost.

When I got back home I sent the coins down to Mr. Newell, and he spotted them at once as being very clever imitations by that celebrated modern imposter, Mr. Christodoulos, of Athens, and I returned them.

On this visit we went to another very interesting Arabian quarter kept by a Swiss named A. Bircher. I was a little suspicious of Greeks this time, but Mr. Bauer saw a tray of beautiful, rare-looking Greeks and he ordered some. The lady priced them and a day or two afterwards told us what they would be, which was rather high. George got a copy of a book that describes and illustrates the forgeries of Christodoulos, the Athenian, and I think he recognized a great many of his purchases there.

ZEPPELIN COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS.

Two souvenir medals have been struck in Germany commemorating the building of the ZR-3 (now the Los Angeles) and its flight across the Atlantic Ocean to its home at Lakehurst, N. J. Both are in silver and are slightly larger than a half dollar.

One shows on the obverse the airship flying over the ocean, "1924" above, while the caravel of Columbus is floating on the waves. To the right and left of the three-master is the year "14 92." It is a clever comparison of the two most important world events that have occurred on the Atlantic. The legend reads, "Commemoration of the Ocean Voyage of the ZR-3." Below, the mint mark, "M" (Munich). On the reverse, a German workman with leather loin cloth stands in front of a globe, his left hand resting on a hammer on which an owl is seated, while his right hand points to the line of flight across the ocean. Above the globe the German eagle accompanies the flight. The legend reads "German Energy," and the smaller inscription on the American side of the globe, "In 80 Hours." Below, "K. G." (Karl Goetz).

The other medal shows on the obverse the portrait of Dr. Hugo Eckener, the designer of the airship. The portrait separates his name. The reverse shows the ship in its flight. Above, "Voyage to America of the LZ-126 (ZR-III), 1924." Below, the places touched on the trip across the ocean.

Metallic Money of Brazil.

By C. A. BAUMANN.

(Translated from Deutsche Zeitung, Sao Paulo, Brazil, March 25, 1922.)

When King Pedro II of Portugal, in 1694, decreed the establishment of a mint in the Colony of Brazil, the first office was installed in Bahia in 1695. This, therefore, is the first year in which money was coined in Brazil, excepting the square gold and silver pieces of emergency money struck at Pernambuco by the Dutch from 1644 to 1654 for their local requirements, especially for payment for their troops who were fighting the Portuguese.



No. 1.



No. 2.

No. 3.

SPECIMENS OF EMERGENCY MONEY STRUCK AT PERNAMBUCO BY THE DUTCH.

No. 1—Obverse and reverse of gold 12 gulden. No. 2—Obverse of silver 20 stuiver. No. 3—Obverse of silver 10 stuiver. The monogram, G W C is for Geotroyerde Westindische Compagnie.

A few years later, in 1699, the mint was moved to Rio de Janeiro, and in 1700 it continued its migration to Pernambuco.

These temporary conditions were put an end to in 1703, and the mint from then on remained finally in Rio, although under subsequent rulers other mints or assay establishments were opened in other captaincies. The latter primarily were used to melt up gold dust, which was poured in bars and which, accompanied by an official document, with data as to weight, fineness and other information, served as currency.

In addition, money was also coined at the capital of Portugal for its Colony of Brazil, although in limited quantity. It was not until the Second Empire that foreign mints were entrusted with the coining of Brazilian metal currency.

Statistical records of the eighteenth and to some extent of the nineteenth centuries, unfortunately, are very incomplete, so that it is impossible to give exact information on the total amount of metal currencies issued in Brazil since 1695. For the more remote periods I have been compelled to rely on the estimates of Dr. Candido de Azeredo Coutinho, former Director of the Mint at Rio. Taking into account this information, I arrive at the conclusion that the total amount of metallic currency which has circulated in Brazil (including domestic as well as foreign coinage) from 1695 up to and including 1920 has amounted to Reis 457,388:470\$377. This sum is composed as follows:

(In explanation of the figures in the following table, the number of mil-reis is always put before the dollar mark, and the reis after the dollar mark. One thousand milreis is called a conto, so that the total coinage just given would read 457,388 conto 470 milreis 377 reis.)

Gold.

Bahia, Rio, Pernambuco 1695-1702 728:822\$640

Mints in:

Minas Geraes (according to estimates of Azeredo Coutinho) 1724-1735 10,000:000\$000

Bahia (according to estimates of Azeredo Coutinho) 1740-1830 20,000:000\$000

Rio de Janeiro 1703-1821 215,415:643\$128

Rio de Janeiro (parity 60 $\frac{3}{4}$) 1822-1833 841:986\$800

Rio de Janeiro (parity 43 1-5) 1834-1848 670:014\$000

Rio de Janeiro (parity 27d) 1849-1919 47,717:049\$839

Reis 295,373:516\$407

Coined in Lisbon for Brazil 1752-1796

(Statistics for the years before 1752 are lacking)

529:610\$000

Reis 295,903:126\$407

Silver.

Bahia, Rio, Pernambuco 1695-1702 1,563:010\$340

Mints in:

Bahia (according to estimates of Azeredo Coutinho) 1740-1830 10,000:000\$000

Rio de Janeiro 1759-1799

(for the period 1702 to 1758 information is missing, but the coinage in Rio during that time was insignificant) -

492:704\$659

Rio de Janeiro 1800-1821 13,215:001\$000

Rio de Janeiro 1822-1833 2,753:160\$660

Rio de Janeiro 1834-1848 67:092\$600

Rio de Janeiro 1849-1917 56,075:198\$361

Rio de Janeiro 1918-1920

Reis 84,166:167\$620

Coined in Lisbon for Brazil 1752-1797

(statistics for the years before 1752 are lacking) -

665:728\$800

Coined in Germany 1913-1914

(contract with Deutsche Bank, Berlin) -

11,000:000\$000

Reis 95,831:896\$420

Copper.

Bahia 1714-1830 1,500:000\$000

Rio de Janeiro 1750-1799 20:128\$845

Rio de Janeiro 1800-1821 1,004:589\$300

Rio de Janeiro 1822-1832

Resp. 1835 13,601:541\$890

Reis 16,126:260\$035

Coined in Lisbon for Brazil 1752-1805

(statistics for the years before 1752 are lacking) -

443:006\$085

Reis 16,569:266\$120

Bronze.

Rio de Janeiro	1868-1888	1,057:947\$000
Rio de Janeiro	1889-1912	1,462:519\$160
Rio de Janeiro	1917-	\$220

		2,520:466\$380
Coined in Belgium	1868-1870	2,705:560\$000

Reis 5,226:026\$380

Nickel.

Rio de Janeiro	1873-1901	10,384:931\$550
Rio de Janeiro	1917-1920	2,341:750\$900

12,726:682\$450

Coined in Belgium	1871-1875	
(contract with Jos. Allard)	-	1,131:472\$600
Coined in Germany	1901-	
(contract with Haupt, Biehn & Co.)	-	30,000:000\$000

Reis 43,858:155\$050

Summary.

Gold	295,903:126\$407
Silver	95,831:896\$420
Copper	16,569:266\$120
Bronze	5,226:026\$380
Nickel	43,858:155\$050

Reis 457,388:470\$377

It can be assumed with certainty that the actual total of metallic currency considerably exceeds the above sum compiled from the records.

RARE BRAZILIAN WAR MEDAL.

Mr. Charles A. Baumann, of Rio de Janeiro, a member of the A. N. A., submits a very rare Brazilian war medal, which is illustrated below. It was struck in accordance with an imperial decree of March 28, 1868, and was awarded to Brazilian soldiers for acts of bravery during the war against Paraguay. It is oval shape, of bronze, and is usually worn on a ribbon, green, yellow and green. The illustration is actual size and explains details.



Translated, the inscriptions read: Obverse, "The Army Engaged in Operations Against the Government of Paraguay." Reverse, "Decree of March 28, 1868. Award for Military Bravery."

Mr. Baumann has kindly donated this medal to the Coin Cabinet of the A. N. A.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath.

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

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FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

REPORTED VALUE OF THE BECK COLLECTION IS TOO HIGH.

In last month's issue of THE NUMISMATIST reference was made to the collection of coins left by the late John A. Beck, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and its value as reported in press dispatches from that city. The value as given was approximately \$1,750,000. Believing that these figures represented an exaggerated value, the editor of THE NUMISMATIST addressed a letter to the Trust Department of the People's Savings and Trust Company of Pittsburgh, which is acting as executor of the estate of Mr. Beck, asking whether or not the press dispatches were correct. The reply of M. B. Holland, vice-president in charge of trusts, follows:

"I have your letter of the 20th inst., in which you inquire as to the coin collection left by the late John A. Beck. The newspaper reports as to the

size of this collection were inaccurate and without any foundation in fact. At the present writing all that we know about the collection is that it is large and valuable. Experienced collectors who have hastily gone over it assure us of this, but the amount mentioned in the papers, to wit, \$1,750,000, is preposterously high. The coins have not yet been appraised, so that we cannot give you the exact value of the collection. As to the disposition to be made of it, nothing has been decided about this, although the indications are that the family will keep it." * * *

Just what the collection contains was known probably only to Mr. Beck up to the time of his death. If it is retained by the family, it is likely the contents will not become known to collectors for some time to come. If it ever reaches the auction room it will create something of a sensation. Mr. Beck is said to have had a fondness for the eagle cents of 1856, and it has been whispered among collectors that he never allowed one to be purchased by anyone else at an auction sale for less than the price he was always willing to pay for this coin. Several years ago he was reported to have had about 700 of these pieces, and as he seldom disposed of a coin there are perhaps more than that number in the collection now.

A few years ago Mr. Beck was reported to have about 125 \$50 gold pieces, both round and octagonal, and it is believed that he added at least a few more before his death.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE THE ERROR.

To err is human, and to err in numismatics deserves correction. We are indebted to Mr. F. D. Langenheim for the following:

"On page 27 of the January issue of THE NUMISMATIST I find an illustration of a new coin of Lichtenstein. It appears to me that someone has fallen into an error. I think the coin is of Liechtenstein (notice the spelling), an independent principality on the eastern border of Switzerland, between that country and Voralberg and the Tyrol, until the great war under the protection of Austria. The fact that the currency is in francs shows that it is not German. The present prince is Johann. The place to which the coin is attributed is Lichtenstein, a city in the Frankish Circuit, in the northern part of the former kingdom of Bavaria.

F. D. LANGENHEIM.

"Philadelphia, January 13, 1925."

On the same subject another member writes as follows:

"Referring to the description of the silver coins of the principality of Liechtenstein in the January number of THE NUMISMATIST, please note the following corrections:

"Liechtenstein is located between the Austrian province of Voralberg and Switzerland, and not in Saxony. Prince Johann II's mother was Franziska Countess Kinsky, born 1813 in Austria, not in America. The shield in center of the arms is not the United States shield, but is, and has been from time immemorial, part of the coat-of-arms of the Liechtenstein family. Its shape is similar to our shield, with the exception of the lower part being round, not pointed. According to press reports, Liechtenstein expected to join the Swiss Confederation, and doubtless for this reason adopted the Swiss franc for its coinage. Heretofore the principality had no coins of its own, the Austrian kroner being legal tender."

H.

MUSEUM OF MUSIC AT STOCKHOLM CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY.

On December 3 last the Musikhistoriska Museet, of Stockholm, Sweden, celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary with a festival concert at the Academy of Music. The music was played on some instruments of old types and was interesting to hear. A short review of the activities of the museum during the past years was read, and the descriptive catalog of the medals owned by the museum, published in the September, 1923 and 1924, issues of THE NUMISMATIST, received attention.

B. H.

ARE YOU READY FOR COIN WEEK?

By the time this issue of *THE NUMISMATIST* reaches its readers all local arrangements for numismatic exhibits for Coin Week will have been completed. Last year's observance was a novelty, and little effort was made to do more than provide exhibits for the public.

This year's observance should be made a test of whether or not the results in new members of the A. N. A. justify such an annual exhibit. Much time and labor are required to install exhibits of considerable size, and if they do not produce, in the aggregate, a number of new members, Coin Week will not be profitable to the A. N. A.

Exhibits of coins in themselves do not produce collectors. Many men will view a numismatic display with great interest—an intelligent interest. But as to collecting coins themselves—they simply haven't the time or the desire. Unless the collecting instinct or desire is a part of their nature, it is useless to attempt to persuade them.

The young man who feels that he would like to collect coins, particularly if he has the collecting instinct, is good material for our members to work with. He can usually be persuaded to at least make a start. And Coin Week offers an opportunity to give him a start on the right road. Get his name and address, and don't forget him after Coin Week is over.

Reports of Coin Week observances should be made to President Wormser as early as possible. The reports should include the location of the exhibits, the names of those who took part in them, a summary of the exhibits, the number of new members secured, the number of prospective members, as well as newspaper clippings containing accounts of Coin Week.

NUMISMATICS AND THE A. N. A. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

THE NUMISMATIST for February, 1900, contained 32 pages and the following articles: "Some Rare Papal Coins"; "Series of the Imperial Coins of Rome"; "Government Protection of Money"; "Hooper's Restrikes" (in which the 1804 dollar and some of its history is discussed), and "American History in Coins." There are also reports of meetings of numismatic societies.

The department devoted to the A. N. A. shows nine applicants for membership, making a total membership, according to the system of numbering, of 180.

In the editor's comment we note reference to a meeting of the Providence (R. I.) Curio and Numismatic Association, of which George C. Arnold was president.

The coin exchange department conducted by the editor is continued, as well as the advertising department of "Wanted, To Exchange or For Sale."

THESE HAVE COMPLETE SETS OF THE NUMISMATIST.

In response to our inquiry the last two months as to how many readers of *THE NUMISMATIST* have complete sets of the magazine, we have received letters from the following, saying their files are complete. The names are printed in the order received:

- 1—Elliott Smith, foot of East Twenty-sixth street, New York City.
- 2—Julius Cuttag, New Rochelle, N. Y.
- 2—Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.
- 4—Robert Earl, Herkimer, N. Y.

This list is, we are sure, not complete, but it contains all that have been reported.

In reporting his set Mr. Zerbe took occasion to write as follows: "The original Dr. George F. Heath set was purchased by me from the Heath estate when I took over *THE NUMISMATIST* following his death. At the time Mr. W. W. C. Wilson purchased *THE NUMISMATIST* from me and presented it to the A. N. A. this set was presented to Mr. Wilson and, I believe, was retained by him during his life. This set was bound in cloth (a few of the late volumes at the time yet to be bound). I parted with the set only be-

cause I had previously purchased a finer set bound in three-fourths morocco, gilt edges, etc., at the sale of the Andrew C. Zabriskie collection. At that time only 21 volumes had been issued, 20 of which were bound. As purchased, it contained the Andrew Christian Zabriskie book plate. It has been kept complete and, so far as I know, is the finest set extant. Covers are bound in."

Mr. Robert Earl writes: "I have a complete set, and it took some time and money to get the early volumes."

MR. ZERBE OFFERS SOME GOOD SUGGESTIONS.

Supplementing your good recommendations in the November issue, I suggest that there be a table in the convention exhibit room, with sign, "Information for the Press and Public," and that it be attended at all times, or have on call, a member of the Publicity Committee. The information prepared by exhibitors regarding their exhibits should be furnished the Publicity Committee, and all press information should be given out through the committee. The committee should prepare a brief covering all the exhibits for which information is supplied. Emphasis and extension will be governed by the impression and questions of the viewer. This would be fair for all and should eliminate rivalry for attention, exaggeration and misstatement of facts.

December 29, 1924.

FARRAN ZERBE.

MORE NEW RUSSIAN SILVER COINS.

In illustrating the silver Russian ruble in last month's issue it was thought to be the latest issue of that denomination of the Russian Government, even if it did bear a date some three years old. The smaller denominations of silver coins of the same type were dated only a year or two ago, giving the set the appearance of the latest issue.



President Wormser now sends specimens of a ruble and half ruble of an entirely new type, both dated 1924, and it is probable that this is the issue reported to have been struck in England for Russia.

A description of the designs is not available, but they at least are typical of industry, and industry and a sound metallic currency are valuable assets for any country.

Both pieces illustrated have edge inscriptions.

A GOLD MEDAL WITH A "HARD TIMES TOKEN" INTEREST.

Collectors of the series of Hard Times Tokens are familiar with the fact that several of the merchants' cards of the series show on one side the design of American Institute for its gold medal, and on the other side the inscription reads: "Copy of a Medal Awarded to" or "Copy of a Gold Medal Awarded to," followed by the name of the firm to whom awarded and the purpose for which it was given.



Gold Medal of the American Institute.

Through the courtesy of Mr. E. Z. Little, of Spokane, Wash., we reproduce here one of the gold medals of the American Institute. It was picked up recently by Mr. Little in a shop in Seattle. The reverse reads: "Awarded to Emery & Co. for the Largest and Very Superior Collection of Agricultural Implements, 1851." The words "Awarded to," as well as the wreath, are from dies. The remainder is engraved.



Hard Times Token No. 104.

On the copper pieces in the Hard Times series the letter "H" appears below "New York." According to Low's work on Hard Times Tokens, this initial is assigned to Edward Hulsemann as the die cutter. The gold medal bears the name of "Lovett" below "New York," but just which one of the famous Lovett family cut these dies is not indicated. While the two designs are similar, the workmanship on the gold medal is much finer and sharper than on the copper pieces.

It would be of interest if some of our members could give the location of the firm of Emery & Co. in 1851.

Such medals are seldom found in collections. They represent excellence or superiority in some line of endeavor and usually are cherished by those to whom they are awarded and remain in a family for generations.

THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION OF JANUARY 7.

In the December issue we published notice of a civil service examination to be held January 7 last, for an assistant scientific aid (museum history). The duties of the position required, among other things, some knowledge of numismatics. It has since been learned that this position in no way relates to the Government numismatic collection in the National Museum, but to the history collection as a whole. The position of assistant curator to the numismatic collection has not yet been filled, nor has any announcement of an examination for the position been made. Lack of funds is said to be reason for the delay.

WILL THE UNITED STATES HAVE A "TOKEN" DOLLAR?

The use of a metal "token" as a substitute for the \$1 silver certificate and the Standard dollar has been proposed from various sources, according to the annual report of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon submitted to President Coolidge. He says:

"Suggestions have been received from various sources as to advantages of issuing a metallic 'token' coin in place of the silver certificate of the Standard silver dollar itself, the token to be smaller in size and so different in design that it could not be mistaken for any of the subsidiary coins. Proper reserves could be set up against this circulation and we would in effect have a metallic dollar certificate instead of a paper dollar certificate. The thought behind this idea is perfectly sound and if economy of manufacture were the only consideration the project might be put into effect. The ease of manufacture, however, raises an obstacle, for unless the alloy should contain an amount of precious metal approaching the face value of the coin, counterfeiting would be extremely easy."

For some time efforts have been made to popularize the silver dollar and secure for it greater circulation than it has enjoyed for years. The cost of printing enough \$1 silver certificates to supply the demand is the motive behind the effort to induce the greater circulation of the silver dollar.

COINAGE FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1924.

Following is the number of pieces of each denomination coined at the mints of the United States during the calendar year 1924, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 10,300,500.

Silver—Standard Dollars, 13,539,000; Half Dollars (Huguenot-Walloon only), 142,080; Quarter Dollars, 16,892,000. Dimes, 37,940,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 28,315,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 89,394,000.

Coinage executed for other Governments:

Poland—Silver, 4,400,000.

Peru—Silver, 3,113,196.

Venezuela—Silver, 4,450,000.

Nicaragua—Bronze, 700,000.

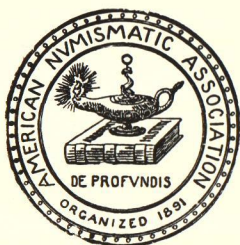
MR. FREY AWARDED THE HUNTINGTON SILVER MEDAL.

The seventh award of the Huntington Silver Medal by the American Numismatic Society, New York, was made to Mr. Albert R. Frey, of New York, at the annual meeting of the Society on January 10 last. The medal is awarded for general advancement of numismatic science, etc. Those previously honored with this medal are Edward T. Newell, Mrs. Agnes Baldwin Brett, Howland Wood, Jean N. Svoronos, Ernest Babelon and George F. Hill.

GOLD FIVE PESOS OF REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.



President Wormser sends for illustration the five pesos of the Republic of Colombia, dated 1924.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the
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The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$2.00 yearly, both payable January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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GRAY, HARRY A.—Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont—41 Rockland St., Boston, Mass.
GONZALES, J. J.—Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Alabama—66 N. Moore St., New York City.
HANLEY, A. L.—Maine—The Lafayette, Portland, Maine.
HOARE, E. A.—Michigan—Dime Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.
HERZ, C. O.—Nevada—Care R. Herz & Bros., Reno, Nev.
KOHLER, RUD.—New York—70 Fifth Ave., New York City.
KUSTERER, LEONARD—Connecticut—126 Summit St., Bridgeport, Conn.
LARDNER, FOSTER—Rhode Island—320 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
LEES, JUDGE W. A. D.—Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba—Box U, Camrose, Alberta, Canada.
LANGSTROTH, DR. L. A.—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland—36 Sydney St., St. John, N. B., Canada.
MEHL, B. MAX—Texas, Arizona—P. O. Drawer 976, Fort Worth, Texas.
MOELLERING, C. E.—Indiana—217-241 Murray St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
PEREZ, GILBERT S.—Philippine Islands—Box 10, Lucena, Tay., P. I.
RENAUD, L. A.—Quebec—53 Irene St., Montreal, Canada.
REID, R. L.—British Columbia—1333 Pacific St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
SCHIRMER, G.—Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming—1350 Franklin St., Denver, Col.
STOVALL, O. P.—Tennessee, Kentucky—109 E. Lafayette St., Jackson, Tenn.
SORENSEN, M.—Iowa—1030 N. 17th St., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
SNOW, JOHN H.—Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas—3702 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
THORSON, N. T.—Nebraska, Kansas—Omaha, Neb.
WOOD, JOHN A.—Ontario—110 Belmont Ave., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
YODER, ALBERT H.—North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana—137 Reeves Ave., Grand Forks, N. D.
ZUG, JOHN—Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia—Bowie Md.

American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted February 1, 1925.

- 2780 W. F. Fratcher, 912 Michigan Street, Detroit, Mich.
 2781 Carl R. Hickman, 5959 Seventh Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.
 2782 C. Brookhouser, 720 No. Seventh Street, Salina, Kans.
 2783 James M. Allen, 185 No. Chester Avenue, Pasadena, Cal.
 2784 John H. Mackey, 31 East Ashley Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
 2785 C. D. Reimers, 425 Henderson Street, Fort Worth, Texas.
 2786 Ladislaus de Kolosvary, 1329 S. Salina Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
 2787 H. H. Ladd, Chemung, Ills.
 2788 I. T. Kopici, 2222 S. Sacramento Ave., Chicago, Ills.
 2789 Andrew J. Hartell, 5009 S. Carpenter Street, Chicago, Ills.
 2790 Elery Fleming, Station 1, Palm Beach, Fla.
 2791 Ard W. Browning, P. O. Box 539, Central Islip, N. Y.
 2792 Eric G. Bloomquist, 1954 Winona Street, Chicago, Ills.
 2793 Dr. Ray O. Porter, P. O. Box 257, Durham, No. Car.
 2794 Frank A. Lohagen, 589 Milwaukee Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
 2795 Frank B. Kempsmith, 3301 Wells Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
 2796 G. M. Babst, 138 Cypress Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to January 15, 1925. If no objections are received prior to March 1, 1925 the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the March issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
Peter P. Shelby (United States Coins),	F. H. Hitchcock
R. F. D., Fenton, Mich.	Harry T. Wilson
Edward Kurtz (United States Coins),	Julius Gutttag
Atlantic Hotel, Berlin, Md.	Mrs. Blanche Gutttag
Jose Augusto de Magalhaes Bastos (Coins of Brazil),	Chas. A. Baumann
3 Rue Santo Antonio, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Moritz Wormser
Chickering Nelson (General),	James H. DeWire
315 Cherry Avenue, Long Beach, Calif.	Harry T. Wilson
Franklin C. Condon, Jr.,	Julius Gutttag
17 Van Buren Street, Baldwin, N. Y.	F. A. Livingston
Charles L. Grinnell (General),	Albert A. Grinnell
1486 North Boston Blvd., Detroit, Mich.	Harry W. Rapp
Irl W. Gordon (Gold and U. S. Commemorative),	Julius Gutttag
Alexandria, Ind.	Robert Robertson
Dr. Jasper L. Robertson (United States Coins),	Julius Gutttag
133 Church Street, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.	Mrs. Blanche Gutttag
Walter Lewis (General),	Julius Gutttag
86 Washington Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Moritz Wormser
Etienne Bourgey (European coins and medals),	Moritz Wormser
7 Rue Drouot, Paris, France	Harry T. Wilson
Cecil F. Lee (General),	Julius Gutttag
1229 East Adams Street, Phoenix, Ariz.	F. A. Livingston
Melvin F. Brooks (General),	Julius Gutttag
P. O. Box 577, Santa Rosa, Cal.	F. A. Livingston
R. G. Mateer,	Julius Gutttag
16 Oak Street, Westfield, N. Y.	Mrs. Blanche Gutttag
George F. Hambidge (United States Coins),	Harry T. Wilson
449 Main Street, Danbury, Conn.	L. Josephson
Ralph Goldstone,	Julius Gutttag
751 East 163rd Street, New York, N. Y.	Mrs. Blanche Gutttag
Walter B. Mattner (General),	William Rabin
906 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.	Harry T. Wilson
Sam Graft (United States Coins),	Harry L. Ling
18 Garfield Avenue, Middletown, Ohio	Harry T. Wilson

University of the Philippines,	Moritz Wormser
Manila, P. I.	Harry T. Wilson
E. Titus Black (U. S. Gold and Silver Coins),	Julius Gutttag
Scio, N. Y.	Mrs. Blanche Gutttag
F. C. Parker (General),	A. C. Gies
102 Thirteenth Ave., New Brighton, Pa.	Harry T. Wilson

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

Changes of Address.

A. L. Better, from Columbus, Ohio, to 1013 East 105th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Edward Flieder, Seattle, Wash., to 519 Second Ave., Seattle, Wash.

E. Z. Little, Seattle, Wash., to 959 Hartson Ave., Spokane, Wash.

Deaths of A. N. A. Members Reported.

Henry B. Phillips, San Francisco, Cal., a member of the A. N. A. and the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, an ardent collector in many lines, died late in November, 1924.

W. F. Greaney, San Francisco, Cal., a long-time member of the A. N. A. and active as a dealer and collector 20 years or more ago (his advertisements appear in early issues of THE NUMISMATIST), died some months ago.

Hon. Julius Kahn, long a member of Congress from California, died at his home in San Francisco during December. He was one of the honorary members of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society and a particular friend of some of its members.

J. M. Tobias, 50 West Seventy-seventh Street, New York City, died November 26, 1924.

James L. Barkulo, a member of the A. N. A., died at Edgecliff Sanatorium, Spokoane, Wash., on January 14, 1925, of tuberculosis. His home was at S-176 Chestnut street, Spokane. He was a member of the Loyal Order of Moose, W. O. W. and the Machinists' Union. He was a splendid, conscientious young man and the support of an aged mother. He joined the A. N. A. in 1922. Though only 26 years of age, he was enthusiastic as a collector and leaves a modest collection of coins.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY,

535 North Sawyer Ave., Chicago, Ills.

January 10, 1925.

To all members of the American Numismatic Association, a hearty greeting on the threshold of the new year. I wish you, each and every one, a very prosperous year, accompanied by unbounded happiness.

I appreciate the prompt response to my call for dues and subscriptions to our valued magazine. Believe me, I have been busy. One day I received 62 returns with remittances. No wonder the cards were delayed in mailing. I thank you for your patience.

The A. N. A. is in a very prosperous condition and the prospects for a bright new year is ahead of our organization. Applications are coming in at a gratifying rate for this time of the year, and our membership should show a substantial increase at the next Convention. Coin Week activities will, I am quite sure, produce many applicants for membership.

Yours numismatically,

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

ADDITIONS TO THE A. N. A. LIBRARY.

President Wormser reports receipt of two books on the subject of the coins of Lucerne, through the author, Mr. F. Haas Zumbuhl, Lucerne, Switzerland, which have been added to the A. N. A. Library, as follows:

"Die Goldmunzen des Kanton Luzern" (The Gold Coins of the Canton of Lucerne).

"Die Tatigkeit der Munzstatte in Luzern von 1803 bis 1848" (The Issues of the Mint of Lucerne From 1803 to 1848).

Obituary.

JOHN A. BECK.

With the death of John A. Beck, which occurred recently at his home in Pittsburgh, Pa., there passes one of this country's greatest collectors. He was one of those men who preferred to do his collecting without much publicity in the numismatic press, and to enjoy his collection with a few of his close numismatic friends. As a result, Mr. Beck was not as well known to the majority of collectors as a number of others who have built up collections that have become famous. He was a busy man, having a number of business interests, and it may have been necessity rather than choice that prevented him from spending much of his time fraternizing with fellow collectors.

According to biographical data on file in the A. N. A., Mr. Beck was born in a log house in Chestnut Ridge, Pa., January 5, 1859. He was a graduate of Iron City Commercial College, and in his early life was a salesman. Later he became a manufacturer of salt and chemicals and a producer of oil and gas. He began collecting coins when 10 years old. He confined his collecting principally to the coins of the United States, including the private gold issues. In the biographical data (filed in 1909) he stated that his most prized coin was a \$50 Kellogg piece. He was also a collector of Indian relics and horns, shells, tusks, etc. He became a member of the A. N. A. in January, 1903, and his membership had been continuous since that time. He was also a member of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society.

COIN WEEK, FEBRUARY 15 TO 21, 1925.

President Wormser sends the following on the subject of Coin Week:

Many of the officers, local clubs and active members of the Association are showing a keen interest in this year's Coin Week activities and have promised their active cooperation.

The following are some of the activities promised in our various centers and we hope that a great many more exhibitions, radio talks and other activities will be undertaken of which the President's office has not yet been advised, and, on the other hand, that the promised activities here enumerated will stimulate those from whom no word has yet been received, to emulate the good examples set by our workers.

All members of the A. N. A. should also remember that one of the efforts of Coin Week should be concentrated on increasing our membership, and we hope that this year Coin Week will carry our membership well above the 1,000 mark.

Wherever exhibitions are held, it would be highly desirable to have a visitors' book accessible where such visitors as would be interested further in coin collecting could register their names and addresses, so as to be followed up later as prospects for membership.

All details must necessarily be left to those engaged in the active work in each locality, and the President's office is ready to cooperate with any suggestions and to act upon any information as to new prospects or activities that will be sent in to him.

Here goes for good wishes for every A. N. A. worker's success for a record-breaking Coin Week, both as to membership increase, educational exhibits, lectures and general interest and publicity to be aroused in the pursuit and study of numismatics.

PHILADELPHIA—Numismatic and Antiquarian Society will hold an exhibit; details later.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—L. A. Burmeister, Jr., will exhibit at City Bank.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA—M. Sorenson will exhibit at the Security Savings Bank, with the aid of Mr. Chas. E. Briggs of Lisbon.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Pacific Coast Numismatic Society will have an extensive program. Definite outline later.

CINCINNATI, OHIO—H. A. Brand will have several exhibits. Probably, also, a lecture broadcast from local radio station.

NEW YORK CITY—Exhibitions at two branches of Chatham and Phenix National Bank. Also an exhibition on the premises of the New York His-

torical Society. Activities by New York Numismatic Club and American Numismatic Society.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Springfield Coin Club will hold exhibition at the Y. M. C. A.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Lectures in high schools will be given by R. E. Davis. George F. Brown will probably arrange for public exhibition by members of Chicago Coin Club.

GRAND FORKS, N. D.—Prof. Albert H. Yoder is arranging for a number of exhibitions in his district, North and South Dakota and Montana.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Smithsonian Institution has offered space in Museum for exhibition, through Mr. Theo. T. Belote.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Large exhibition to be held at American Trust Company through John H. Snow.

INDIANA, PA.—Exhibition will be held at one of the banks, through Harry H. Yawger.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—An exhibition will probably be held at the Hampshire County Trust Co., through Messrs. Luman Drowne, John E. Morse, and E. C. Kohler.

HARTFORD, CONN.—A special exhibition will be held during Coin Week at the Connecticut State Library, through Mr. G. S. Goddard.

MONTREAL, CANADA—Special exhibition by Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, in charge of L. A. Renaud. Lecture on "Historical Medals of Canada by M. Victor Morin. Special visit to exhibition by pupils of schools.

OUTLINE OF PROGRAM FOR DETROIT CONVENTION.

The following information and outline of the program for the Detroit Convention of the A. N. A., August 21 to 27, 1925, has been furnished by A. C. Hutchinson, Secretary of the Detroit Coin Club:

Headquarters, business sessions and exhibit at Hotel Statler.

Friday, August 21—Registration and installation of exhibits.

Saturday, August 22—Afternoon, a trip abroad. Evening, reception.

Sunday, August 23—(To be arranged later).

Monday, August 24—Morning, business session. Afternoon, boat ride to Bob-Lo, and convention photograph. Evening, dealers' night.

Tuesday, August 25—Morning, business session. Afternoon, ride about city, including visit to Ford plant, Belle Isle, etc. Evening, theater.

Wednesday, August 26—Morning, business session. Afternoon, auction sale. Evening, banquet.

Thursday, August 27—Business session.

Arrangements have been made with the Detroit Police Department for protection day and night while the collections are in Detroit.

ANNO HEJIRA TO ANNO DOMINI.

Some time ago there appeared in THE NUMISMATIST a cumbersome and roundabout way to transpose Anno Hejira to Anno Domini. The following formula is the quickest way to reach this result.

Subtract 3 per cent. of A. H. and add 622. Example: 3 per cent. of A. H., 1340, equals 40. Subtracting this from 1340 leaves 1300. Now add 622, and we have 1922.

These two dates, 1340 and 1922, can be found on the new Egyptian coins of King Fuad I to prove the correctness of this formula.

ROBERT ROBERTSON.

THE WORMSER MEDALS MEET WITH GOOD SALE.

H. H. Yawger, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the A. N. A., reports that the sale of the Wormser Medal has been very gratifying in the past three months. The silver medals are all sold and only a few of those in bronze remain. The price of these is \$2.50, and they can be obtained while they last from General Secretary Harry T. Wilson.

Suggestions for Coin Week Exhibits.

By District Secretary PROF. ALBERT H. YODER.

The exhibit should be held either in a bank or in the city library. There may occasionally be some other suitable places for the exhibit. The bank is preferable, since it has facilities for protecting the exhibit at night.

The exhibit should be in two parts. Part I should include an exhibition of current coins and currency.

1. Coins—(a) Select a series of current coins from one dollar to one cent. It is better to have two of each, so that both sides of the coin can be exhibited. Select the newest coins.

(b) Exhibit whatever gold coins you wish. The current series should be exhibited. In addition to this, exhibit any of the older current coins which may occasionally appear, as the half dime, three-cent piece, two-cent piece, and in gold the older designs, especially the twenty-five cent, fifty-cent, one-dollar and three-dollar pieces which are now not in circulation.

2. Currency—(a) Exhibit all the one-dollar bills now being used. Be sure to show both sides. There is a movement on foot at the present time to decrease the variety of one-dollar bills with which the public must become familiar. For this reason, we would like to have the entire series exhibited.

(b) Exhibit all the current issues of five, ten, and twenty dollar bills. As most people do not have to deal with bills beyond this denomination, it is not necessary to exhibit higher bills, though this can be done and would, of course, attract special attention.

A placard should be made calling the attention to the need of knowing the designs on both front and back of all the bills. Also, a placard should be made stating that a certain person at the bank would be at the disposal of patrons to explain the exhibition.

Part II of the exhibit includes coins and bills of historical interest. In most places it will be necessary to exhibit what the community possesses in the way of numismatic material. No two exhibits will contain the same material. It is not necessary that they should. The following items are merely suggestive. If there is an abundance of material, it would be well to put on a part of it with the view of exhibiting the other material at some future date. A good exhibit is not necessarily a large one. In fact, the average person gets more from a small exhibit well arranged and with suitable placards and information, than from a large, confusing one.

Suggestions.

1. If possible, get one of the earliest greenbacks. This can be purchased for about three dollars for the one, and about eight dollars for the five, I think.

2. It is comparatively easy to get some of the fractional currency that was used about the time of the Civil War. If a few are selected, try to include the three-cent bill, the smallest ever issued by our Government; the five, ten, twenty-five, and fifty cents. There is a large variety of these bills, but only five denominations.

3. Get a collection of broken-bank bills. These can be purchased for a very small price, from ten to twenty-five cents each, from various dealers in numismatic material. All these bills were issued during the period between 1808 and 1862. The designs upon the bills are of interest. Also, the denominations varied from five cents, to seventy-five cents, a dollar and a quarter, four dollars, seven dollars, nine dollars, etc.

4. A small exhibit of Confederate bills. These are easily obtained and usually can be purchased at a very small sum.

5. A few large cents. Also some half cents and a few two and three cent pieces.

6. Jackson tokens, very interesting because they not only served as money, but as bearers of various satirical criticism of Jackson's administration.

7. Hard Times tokens, store cards, etc. During the time of the Civil War there were about ten thousand varieties of store cards issued in different parts of the United States. Later such issues were forbidden. This series can be made very interesting if you have available a considerable

collection. These tokens can be purchased for five cents to twenty-five cents each.

8. Colonial and Continental paper money. This is the money in which officers of the American Revolution were paid their salaries. It was not much more valuable than the German mark was a year ago.

9. Colonial coins. The copper ones can be obtained for twenty-five to forty cents. The early tree coins of Massachusetts are very desirable, but expensive. Possibly these can be rented.

10. Current coins of foreign countries. It is of interest to exhibit the common coins of the countries with which we have commercial relations, as the franc, mark, lire and shilling.

11. Historical coins of foreign countries. The nature of the exhibit will be determined by the local coins available.

The most satisfactory way to exhibit is to provide tables covered with crepe paper or some kind of cloth. On this place the coins in proper order and in pairs to show the two sides. On a visiting card write or letter a brief statement for each, as, "Maximilian Dollar, 1863, Mexico." When all are arranged, put four or six checkers or similar blocks on the table, and over all place a clean sheet of glass. Another plan is to have a narrow shelf about ten inches wide and as long as it is convenient. These can be made in series of two to eight. Set the shelves sloping. Put tissue paper or cloth over the boards and arrange the cards as before. If this exhibit is properly placed or guarded, no glass is required.

Some may wish to mount coins and bills on beaver board. Make cards as before and place the exhibit in the window where it can be seen from the outside.

HELP THE A. N. A. COIN COLLECTION GROW.

Paul M. Lange, Curator of the A. N. A., reports that donations of coins to the A. N. A. collection, in response to his appeal in the December issue, have not been very gratifying.

The A. N. A. is endeavoring to build up a collection of coins and medals through donations. By this method it is not expected to form such a collection as would be brought together by an individual, where each piece is purchased, but the Association hopes to at least form a small collection in this way, that may at some time become a nucleus for a larger collection if the Association ever acquires a home of its own. It has no funds for the purchase of coins, but if each member would donate a few of his duplicates occasionally, the present object would be attained. Look over that lot of duplicates you have accumulated and have been thinking of disposing of, and send a few of them to Curator Lange.

AUSTRIA ADOPTS THE SHILLING.

The bill introducing the new shilling currency was adopted December 19 by Parliament. Several important amendments were adopted. One makes the new law go into effect June 30, 1925, instead of January 1. The name of the hundredth part of a shilling will be groschen or groat, instead of stuber, as originally proposed. One shilling will be worth 10,000 paper crowns, and thus 7 silver shillings will be equivalent to one American dollar. Gold pieces worth 100 and 25 shillings, respectively, also will be coined.—New York Times.

A NUMISMATIC TRIP BY AUTOMOBILE.

Most collectors are content to gather their coins via the dealer and auction room route. Not so with George J. Bauer, of Rochester. He prefers to pick them up at first hand in their native land. He is now arranging for a tour of the West Indies in his new Lincoln car, and will shortly leave for Havana via Miami, Fla. We hope he brings back a careful and that he gathers material for an interesting address at the Detroit Convention next August.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held on Friday evening, November 14th, 1924, at the Liberty Bell Restaurant, 327 Fourth avenue, New York City, Mr. J. M. Swanson presiding. The following members were present: Mr. and Mrs. Swanson, Mr. and Mrs. Wormser, Messrs. Kohler, Beesley, Robertson, Belden, Wood, Livingston, Butler, Schulman, Miller, Blake and Gutttag. Messrs. Sam Wormser and Charles Doe were visitors.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Wormser: Ecu and half ecu of Philip bearing the rat, mint-mark for Arras; half ducat of Christian IV of Denmark with "See the Marvels of the Lord" and a pair of spectacles; five ducats of Fredrik III of Denmark, 1659, upon repulse of the Swedes, with a sword cutting off the hand which attempts to steal the crown; medal of Christian V of Denmark, 28th July, 1676, showing a clock struck by lightning; Lucerne gold medal; 10 ducats of Lucerne, 1714; Besancon medallie thaler, 1595; Northeim thaler, 1671; Neuss double thaler, 1570; Fugger thaler as 10 ducats in gold, and 10 ducats of Sigismund IV of Poland, struck for the Crown.

Mr. Gutttag: A large number of Civil War tokens and store cards with curious designs.

Mr. Wood: The penny in imitation of a penny of Alfred the Great, struck in 1924 at the British Empire Exhibition in Wembley; a bread token struck at Shanghai, China.

Mr. Robertson: A set of the new coins of Liechtenstein.

Mr. Miller: A number of Conder tokens, theatre checks, club counters, etc., with peculiar designs.

The Nominating Committee submitted its report, as follows:

For President, Jonathan M. Swanson.

Vice-President, George H. Blake.

Secretary-Treasurer, Thomas S. Miller.

Executive Committee, Moritz Wormser, chairman; Edward T. Newell, Elliott Smith, Dr. D. W. Valentine.

Membership Committee, Fred. E. Merritt, chairman; Rudolph Kohler, Julius Gutttag, D. Proskey, Thomas L. Elder.

Publication Committee, Howland Wood, chairman; Francis Livingston, Leonidas Westervelt.

Medallie Art Committee, Robert Robertson, chairman; Bauman L. Belden, Ebenezer Beesley, Gedney Beatty, Fred C. C. Boyd.

The Secretary reported receipt of a letter from Mrs. Valentine, handing in her resignation from the Club. On motion made and carried, he was instructed to inform Mrs. Valentine that her resignation had been accepted, but with great regret.

Under welcoming of guests, the "glad hand" was extended to our visitors, and Mr. Doe responded briefly.

Announcement was made of the marriage of our esteemed fellow-member, Fred C. C. Boyd, and on motion, carried standing, the Secretary was instructed to convey the best wishes of the Club in terms duly expressive of its sentiments.

Adjourned 10.15 P. M.—THOMAS S. MILLER, Secretary, 1355 Richmond Road, Dongan Hills, S. I., N. Y.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—The annual meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held on Friday evening, December 12, 1924, at the Liberty Bell Restaurant, 327 Fourth avenue, New York City, Mr. J. M. Swanson presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Swanson, Connor, Smith, Boyd, Gutttag, Livingston, Wormser, Kohler, Belden, Reilly, Jr., Newell, Beesley, Robertson, Merritt, Wood, Miller and Blake.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

At this point in the procedure Mr. Blake announced hearing from the hospital that our friend and fellow-member, Mr. A. R. Frey, was resting comfortably.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Beesley: Frame of British Museum electrotypes of Greek coins.

Mr. Wood: Bryan "Hard Drink" token in form of a glass flask, head of Bryan and eagle on reverse. This is a pro-Bryan item.

Mr. Blake: \$5 Silver Certificate of new design.

Mr. Connor: Medal issued by merchants in Chinatown to the Chinese who went overseas in the World War.

Mr. Wormser: Schleswig Death taler and double taler of Count John, with skull and cross-bones; $\frac{1}{2}$ Portugaleser of John Adolphus.

Mr. Robertson: Square mark, 1598; square four mark, 1603, and the extremely rare double riksdaler and 20 mark, both of 1611, from the reign of Carl IX; $\frac{1}{4}$ riksdaler, 1640 R; 1641 RRRR Oldenburg, 1042 (his specimen); 1642, 1643, 1646 R and 1646 with Roman numerals R from the reign of Christina.

The report of the Secretary was read and approved.

The Treasurer's financial report was read and accepted, with thanks.

Mr. Blake reported as to progress of the Executive Committee.

The name of Mr. Frederick Bleibtreu having been submitted for membership at the last meeting and a favorable report being handed in by the Membership Committee, on motion made and carried, the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot electing Mr. Bleibtreu to membership.

Mr. Wormser, as chairman of the Publication Committee, handed in a report as to the activities of his committee during the year. The report was accepted with thanks. Mr. Boyd moved, and Mr. Smith seconded, that the recommendations as to the disposal of extra copies of the Year Book be taken up with the Executive Committee.

The Medallist Art Committee, through Mr. Robertson, chairman, reported progress.

President Swanson thanked all officers, committees and members for their good work and valuable assistance during the past year.

Mr. Elliott Smith requested that his name be withdrawn from the nominations for officers for the ensuing year, and the following alterations and substitutions were made in this committee's recommendations:

For Vice-President, substitute Moritz Wormser for G. H. Blake.

For Chairman Executive Committee, substitute G. H. Blake for Moritz Wormser.

For Member Executive Committee, substitute Howland Wood for Elliott Smith.

For Chairman Publication Committee, substitute Moritz Wormser for Howland Wood.

No further nominations being made, it was moved and carried that the nominations be closed. Unanimously voted that the Secretary cast one ballot electing all officers as now nominated.

The officers and committees elected for the ensuing year are as follows:

President, J. M. Swanson.

Vice-President, Moritz Wormser.

Secretary-Treasurer, Thomas S. Miller.

Executive Committee—Geo. H. Blake, chairman; E. T. Newell, Dr. D. W. Valentine, Howland Wood.

Publication Committee—Moritz Wormser, chairman; Mr. Livingston, Mr. Westervelt.

Membership Committee—Fred Merritt, chairman; Rudolph Kohler, J. Guttag, D. Proskey, Thomas L. Elder.

Medallist Art Committee—Mr. Robertson, chairman; B. L. Belden, E. Beesley, Mr. Beatty, F. C. C. Boyd.

Mr. Robertson kindly undertook to reply to inquiries regarding coins received from various parts of the country. Mr. Wood will supply 100 printed lists of dealers to be used in this connection, the lists being in charge of the Club.

Mr. Swanson read a letter from the President of the A. N. A. re Coin Week. It was moved, seconded and carried that a committee of four be appointed to cooperate, on behalf of the Club, with the President of the A. N. A. in making the exhibition a success. Messrs. Boyd (chairman), Blake, Wood and Kohler were appointed as the committee.

The Publication Committee submitted that sanction be given to proceed with work on Year Book, 1922-1924, inclusive. Carried.

The topic for the January meeting is to be "Indian Medals," at which time Mr. Thomas L. Elder has offered to read a paper entitled "Medals

Awarded in Pennsylvania in the French and Indian War, 1754-1756." The thanks of this Club will be sent to Mr. Elder.

Before accepting a motion to adjourn President Swanson extended heartiest seasonal greetings to all.

Adjourned 10:05 P. M.—FRANCIS A. LIVINGSTON, Secretary pro tem.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Minutes of the regular monthly meeting of the New York Numismatic Club, held on Friday evening, January 9th, 1925, at 327 Fourth avenue, New York City, President J. M. Swanson in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Belden, Blake, Boyd, Case, Elder, Gutttag, Livingston, Newell, Robertson, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wood and Wormser.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Wormser: 8 Louis d'Or of Louis XIII of France, and double thalers of Wurttemberg, Weissenberg and Werden-Helmstadt.

Mr. Gutttag: 80 tical piece of silver, of Siam.

Mr. Elder read a paper entitled "A Historical Sketch of Military Operations in Western Pennsylvania During the Years 1753-4-5 and 6, for Which Medals Were Awarded." On motion made by Mr. Smith, the Club showed its appreciation of Mr. Elder's address by a rising vote.

Mr. Blake read a letter from our Mr. Miller, expressing his thanks for flowers sent to him by the club.

Mr. Boyd, as Chairman of "Coin Week Committee," reported that the following will make exhibits:

Mr. F. C. C. Boyd, Oriental and Russian coins.

Dr. D. W. Valentine, U. S. Fractional Currency.

Mr. Julius Gutttag, U. S. coins.

Mr. Moritz Wormser, European coinages, Swiss, Russian, Danish, French, British and Scotch.

Mr. E. T. Newell, Ancient coins.

Mr. Geo. H. Blake, U. S. paper money.

Mr. J. M. Swanson, New York Numismatic Club medals.

Mr. F. A. Livingston, Colonials.

Mr. T. L. Elder, Benjamin Franklin medals.

Mr. J. deLagerberg, foreign medals.

It was further decided to leave all "Coin Week" matters in the hands of the special committee.

Meeting adjourned at 9:55 P. M.—F. A. LIVINGSTON, Secretary pro tem.

NEW YORK JUNIOR NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Minutes of the regular meeting of the New York Junior Numismatic Club held on Monday evening, Dec. 22, 1924, at 371 Twelfth St., Brooklyn, N. Y., at 8:30 P. M. Present were Messrs. LeRoy Fishburne, Trifone Stanicich, Adolph Klein, Jack Novack, Julius Metzler and Frank C. Condon, Jr.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Treasurer was read and accepted.

A letter was read from Mr. Wormser, President of the A. N. A., concerning Coin Week and the planning of exhibitions. A discussion followed, and it was decided that a letter be written to Mr. Wormser inquiring for possible locations for making an exhibit Feb. 15 to 21, 1925.

Another letter was read from Mr. Charles N. Schmall, concerning his entrance into the club and his views of the Science of Numismatics.

Mr. Klein submitted the following amendments to the constitution and gave their first reading, as prescribed in the by-laws:

Article VII, Meetings—Amend to read: The annual meeting of this club shall be held at its headquarters, on the second Monday in February of each year. The regular meetings of this club shall be held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, the second Monday being the regular business meeting.

Article VIII, Dues—Amend to read: The dues of this club shall be \$2 per year, payable on the first of each year.

Mr. Frank C. Condon, Jr., a proposed member, was voted upon and accepted unanimously.

The Librarian-Curator's report regarding donations for the month of December was as follows:

1. Mr. Julius Gutttag: A beautiful morocco-bound copy, Number 8, of "Rare Coins of U. S.," autographed by the author; also a Jean de Arc medal in aluminum.

2. Mr. Jack Novack: Some plated, foreign catalogues and illustrations of various coins; also a Henry II, $\frac{1}{4}$ thaler, 1751, of Reuss-Untergreig.

3. Mr. Klein: A priced catalogue of Elder's Dec. 4-6 sale, with a special index.

Mr. Frank C. Condon, Jr., showed some Colonial coins of Washington, double-head cent, Massachusetts half cent, Vermont cent, Nova Constellatio and Wood's Irish farthing.

Meeting adjourned 10:00 P. M.—ADOLPH KLEIN, Secretary-Treasurer, 6830 Ridge Blv'd, Brooklyn, N. Y. City.

NEW YORK JUNIOR NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Minutes of the regular meeting of the New York Junior Numismatic Club, held on Monday evening, Jan. 12, 1925, at 371 Twelfth St., Brooklyn, N. Y., at 8:45 P. M. Present were Messrs. LeRoy Fishburne, Julius Metzler, Frank C. Condon, Jr., Jack Novack and Adolph Klein. Mr. Leo Steidel, a proposed member, by invitation, was a visitor. Mr. H. Engel, a visitor.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report was read and accepted.

Mr. Novack, as chairman of the Membership Committee, reported a new member, Mr. Leo Steidel.

The Librarian-Curator's report as to donations was as follows:

By Mr. Francis Livingstone: Silver medal of Guadalajara, first award at municipal exhibition, 1878, and another, of Guatemala, being a medal for merit.

By Mr. Julius Gutttag: An 1815 cent altered from an 1845, and an 1804 cent made from an 1801, being of fine workmanship.

The exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Julius Metzler: New issue of Bulgaria, 1 and 2 leva, 1923, in aluminum.

Mr. Jack Novack: New issue of Russia, Bolshevik, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ rouble, 1924, in silver.

Mr. LeRoy Fishburne: England, George II, complete silver set, first type, in choice condition.

Mr. Leo Steidel: A general collection of 50 coins.

On motion made and seconded the meeting adjourned.—ADOLPH KLEIN, Secretary-Treasurer, 6830 Ridge Blv'd, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—285th meeting, December 2, 1924, at the Municipal Museum, President Wm. F. Sunday in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Burling, Horner, Lange, Woodbury, Wolff, Sunday, Borradaile, Bauer, Amberg, Gillette, Kolb, Prior and Dr. French.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The President informed us that again the Grim Reaper had reached out and took another of our old members, A. E. Loizeau, on December 2, 1924. The president appointed Mr. George Gillette a committee of one to draw up resolutions on the death of our member and ordered a page in the minutes set aside to the memory of him.

Report of the Nominating Committee:

For President, Mr. J. W. Horner.

For Vice-President and Secretary, Mr. P. M. Lange.

For Treasurer, Mr. A. H. Plumb.

The president thanked the committee, consisting of Messrs. Woodbury, Bauer and Gillette, for their work, and discharged them after the nominations were accepted by the members.

The members discussed the advisability of incorporating the Society and will take this up in the near future.

Mr. Bauer showed a gold stater of Philip of Macedon.

Mr. Sunday showed cents in fine and uncirculated condition.—PAUL M. LANGE, Secretary, 817 Flower City Park, Rochester, N. Y.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—286th meeting, December 16, 1924, at the Municipal Museum, President Wm. F. Sunday in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Burling, Bauer, Horner, Plumb, Lange, Woodbury,

Borradaile, V. A. Bauer, Amberg, Sunday, Gillette, Kolb, Dr. French and Czavia.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Bastian Bros. rendered bill for Anniversary Medals, \$48.20, which was ordered paid. These medals may be procured from the Treasurer, Mr. John Horner, 112 Comfort St., Rochester, N. Y., at \$2.

The Nominating Committee proposed the following for officers for 1925:

For President, Mr. John W. Horner.

For Vice-President and Secretary, Mr. Paul M. Lange.

For Treasurer, Mr. A. H. Plumb.

Mr. Woodbury moved, Mr. Amberg seconded, that the Secretary cast one vote. Motion carried and the officers were declared elected.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Gillette: Fine medieval crowns.

By Mr. Bauer: Greek and Egyptian gold.

By Mr. Lange: First bronze of Rome.

Motion made to adjourn. Carried.—PAUL M. LANGE, Secretary, 817 Flower City Park, Rochester, N. Y.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB.—The seventieth meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at 940 North Clark street on Wednesday, December 3. Those present were Mrs. Boyer, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Sternberg, Messrs. Backe, Boyer, Brown, Cameron, Carlson, Davis, DeCou, Dunham, Grant, Hoogenboom, Hartell, Jonas, Kopicki, Kelly, Koenker, Lawless, McKinley, Dr. Rackus, Sternberg, Strubinger and Wilson. The meeting was called to order by President Boyer.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The treasurer's report was read and accepted. The following officers were elected for the coming year:

President—Alden S. Boyer.

Vice-President—J. T. Kelly.

Secretary-Treasurer—R. E. Davis.

Mr. Wilson read part of a letter from President Wormser, of the American Numismatic Association, announcing the date of Coin Week to be February 15 to 23.

As Mr. Zerbe's collection had been exhibited at the Merchants' Loan and Trust Bank and many members had seen it, it formed a topic of general discussion.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Davis: Ten-cent encased stamp of Tremont House, Chicago, and thirty Civil War tokens of Illinois merchants outside of Chicago.

By Mr. DeCou: Belgian medal commemorating the offensive in Flanders.

By Mr. McKinley: Complete Jubilee set of Queen Victoria, crown of Edward VII; 1902 minor coinage of Ceylon; set of Shame money from the Ruhr provinces.

By Mr. Koenker: Set of Cuban coinage, centavo to 1 dollar; set of Philippine coinage, ½ centavo to 1 dollar.

By Mr. Brown: New 1924 issues of Denmark and Norway; some rare Mexican pieces, among which were Brigada Madero, two varieties, 20c., 1915, and 10c., 1915; Zapata, 2c., 1915; 50c., Campo Morado; 10c., Campo Atlitlac.

By Mr. Cameron: Medal to Puvis de Chavaunes, by Cazin.

By Mr. Lawless: Hard Times tokens, Low 10, 78, 105, 117, 172, and a Lincoln campaign medal.

By Mr. Carlson: Silver penny of Harold Haardraade, 1046-66.

By Mr. Kopicki: 5 francs, Napoleon III, 1808; 5 kopecks, Russia, 1796; half dollars, 1807, 1825, 1828; Lincoln campaign medal; Austrian skill-ing, 1924; crown of Francis II, 1797.

By Dr. Rackus: Amber as a medium of exchange, including beads from Lithuania, beads from Greece, carved figure from Rome, beads from the Baltic States; Electrum Hecta, from Lesbos; Newark 30 pence siege piece, 1646; Transylvanian necessity crown, 1660; Anabaptist double crown of Munster, 1534; crown of Sigismund of Austria, 1486; square crown of John George IV of Saxony, 1693; double ducat of Leopold I, Silesia, 1673; necessity crown of Zara, 1813; ancient Irish gold ring money; square ore of Gustavus Adolphus, 1625; Sierra Leone dollar, proof, 1791; cut quarter of

Spanish dollar counterstamped for two reals; Aureus of Hadrian, and several strings of wampum.

Refreshments were served and the meeting adjourned.—R. E. DAVIS, Secretary, 1447 East 66th Place, Chicago, Ill.

DETROIT COIN CLUB.—The eighteenth meeting of the Detroit Coin Club was held on Thursday evening, December 4, 1924, at the Dime Savings Bank Building. Members present were Messrs. Allen, Andrews, Dworkowski, Green, Albert A. and Charles Grinnell, Heath, Helfrich, Hudson, Hutchinson, Judson, Powell and Rapp.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Hoare: Central American $\frac{1}{2}$ escudo, counterstamped; U. S. gold dollars, uncirculated.

Mr. A. A. Grinnell: Medals, English and American.

Mr. Dworkowski: Poland, 2 zlot, 1835; 8 groschen and crowns, 1766 and 1784, of Stanislaus; 5 zlot, 1830; 3 grosze, 1811; Warsaw thaler, 1812; Vladislaus thaler, 1839; 30 grosze, John Casimer, 1665; $\frac{1}{4}$ thaler, 1625, Sigismund III; 18 groschen, 1665, Danzig; thaler, Fred. Augustus, 1763; 6 groschen, 1754, Augustus III; 5 zlot, 1837; $\frac{1}{4}$ crown, City Thom, 1660; 6 groschen, John III, 1683; Coronation medal, John III, 1683.

Mr. Hudson: Medal, return of Albert and Elizabeth to Brussels in 1918.

It was decided to have a coin exhibition during Old Coin Week in February, 1925, and the following committee was appointed to make necessary arrangements: A. A. Grinnell and Harry Rapp. Mr. Green agreed to take care of the police protection.

Meeting adjourned at 11:30 P. M.—A. C. HUTCHINSON, Secretary, 271 Lakewood Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT COIN CLUB.—The nineteenth meeting of the Detroit Coin Club was held on Thursday evening, December 18, 1924, at the Dime Bank Building. Members present were Messrs. Allen, Dworkowski, A. A. and Charles Grinnell, Fratcher, Hoare, Helfrich, Hutchinson, Powell and Watson.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Helfrich: \$5 gold piece, 1795, uncirculated.

Mr. Dworkowski: Poland, commemoration coin, 1793, of Stanislaus Augustus; 3 groschen, Danzig, 1766.

Mr. Grinnell: Bryan dollar, Tiffany & Co., Sept. 14, 1896; Lincoln medals of 1865.

Mr. Fratcher: Pilgrim Jubilee Medal, 1870; sovereign of George III, 1821.

Mr. Allen: Bryan dollar; U. S. half cents.

Mr. John Watson, who has recently come to Detroit from Newcastle, England, became a member of the Club, and gave us an hour's talk on the coins of China. Mr. Watson is the author of the pamphlet "Common Chinese Coins," recently published by Spink & Son, London.

Meeting adjourned at 11:30 P. M.—A. C. HUTCHINSON, Secretary, 271 Lakewood Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 112th meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was called to order by President Turrill at 8 P. M. Wednesday, November 19th, at 57 Sanchez Street, San Francisco. The following members were present: Messrs. Turrill, Mohr, Kraft, Brandon, Hansen, Goldsmith, Goodman, Twitchell, Hill and Hertzberg. Guests, Mr. J. D. Corkill and Mr. Ross.

The President called attention to the Society's exhibit of Belgian medals at the Humboldt Bank on Armistice Day.

A letter was received from the Huguenot-Walloon Commission regarding the final sale of Huguenot half dollars.

A card from Mr. Zerbe was read.

Mr. Goodman exhibited one share, No. 63, \$100, San Bruno Turnpike Road Company, San Francisco, dated Jan. 17, 1860, issued in favor of F. A. Bishop. Also a certificate of deposit of \$250 in favor of William Reynolds, dated Feb. 10, 1854, through Adams and Company, San Francisco.

The Secretary read an article entitled: "Early Ohio Internal Improvements; The Cincinnati and Whitewater Canal," from an issue of THE NUMISMATIST, which was illustrated by a \$2 bill of this company, dated July 16, 1840, furnished by Mr. Goodman.

Mr. Hill exhibited a shekel, as well as some Greek and Roman silver pieces.

It was decided that the next meeting of the Society be held on December 17th.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.—HARVEY L. HANSEN, Secretary, 535 Fairmount Ave., Oakland, Cal.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 113th meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was called to order by President Turrill at 8 P. M. December 17, 1924, at 57 Sanchez Street, San Francisco. The following members were present: Messrs. Twitchell, Mohr, Goodman, Turrill, Hansen, Hertzberg, Kraft and Hill.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Society exhibited the medal of the Les Amis on the entry of the King into Brussels, also its specimen of the Wormser medal.

It was moved and carried that the Society purchase a copy of the Andrews' "U. S. Large Cents."

The Secretary read a letter from President Wormser on the plans for Old Coin Week and urged the members to cooperate in every way to make it a success. Mr. Goodman was requested to take charge of the exhibits, which we expect to place in various local banks.

It was moved, seconded and carried to give the chairman of Old Coin Week full power to act, limiting the expense to approximately \$20.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.—HARVEY L. HANSEN, Secretary, 535 Fairmount Ave., Oakland, Cal.

WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB.—The thirty-eighth meeting of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club was held Monday evening, November 24th, at Weber's Restaurant. Those present were: Messrs. Cathcart, Joers, Porubsky, Harley, Rottner, Freeman, Callery and Fisher.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The chairman appointed the following membership committee for Old Coin Week: Chairman, H. L. Freeman; A. L. Gregg, D. Harley, J. S. Callery and P. C. Clark.

Mr. E. W. Warden was elected to membership in the club.

Applications for membership were received from Rev. F. S. Betten, Messrs. B. Dettelbach, H. A. Orr, O. C. Budde and A. Weiss, who are to be voted on at the next meeting.

The club entertained three boys from Patrick Henry High School, who are members of the Junior Numismatic Club, and each spoke very interestingly on the activity of numismatics at their school.

Mr. Joers prepared an article on paper money and illustrated it with uncirculated specimens.

An auction sale was held at the close of the meeting.—CHAS. H. FISHER, Secretary, Care the Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB.—The thirty-ninth meeting of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club was held Wednesday evening, December 10th, at Weber's Restaurant. The meeting was called to order by President Cathcart. Those present were Messrs. Cathcart, Harley, Joers, Bickford, Callery, Freeman, Porubsky and Fisher.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Rev. F. S. Betten, Messrs. B. Dettelbach, H. A. Orr, O. C. Budde and A. Weiss were elected to membership in the club.

The entire evening was given over to discussion of Old Coin Week, and the committee reported that it had made arrangements with several of the banks for exhibits.

A complete program will be adopted at our next meeting.

Mr. Joers made a very interesting exhibit of paper money.

An auction sale was held after the exhibit, and then we departed.—CHAS. H. FISHER, Secretary, Care the Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

The coin and medal collection of the late prima donna, Christine Nilsson, has been presented to the Wexio School, Sweden. She was born near Wexio.—Free trans. by J. deL.

DOMESTIC MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

The Woodrow Wilson Award medal, designed by the Jugo-Slav sculptor, Ivan Mestranie, was presented recently to Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, recipient of the \$25,000 prize of the Wilson Foundation.

The symbolic figure of Wilson in the centre is drawn to convey the artist's sense of the War President's chief attributes—wisdom, justice and love of humanity. Around the rim are the three words, "Sapientia," "Justitia" and "Caritas," and below, the words "Les Mundi"—the Law of the World.

On the reverse of the medal is the inscription "Woodrow Wilson Award. To Viscount Cecil of Chelwood for Meritorious Service in the Cause of International Cooperation and the Establishment of Peace Through Justice. New York, Dec. 28, MCMXXIV."

A replica of this medal will be presented each year to the succeeding winners of the \$25,000 award.

The New York Catholic Club has announced, through Martin Conboy, president, that the club has sent Pope Pius XI a gift in connection with the opening of the Holy Year. The club sent his Holiness the medal issued by the club in commemoration of the elevation of the Most Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, Archbishop of New York, to the Sacred College.

The legend on a gold medal presented recently by the American Institute of Graphic Arts to Mr. S. H. Horgan, of Orange, N. J., reads thus: "Presented to Stephen H. Horgan for fifty years' distinguished service in the graphic arts." J. deL.

FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

The President of the Republic of Poland and his wife, Mme. Wojciechowska, have been presented by Pope Pius XI the two medals which have been sealed up in the holy door of the Basilica of St. Peter since the celebration of the last Holy Year, just a quarter of a century ago. They had been placed there by Pope Leo XIII in 1900, when he closed the holy door, and on that occasion he sent the two medals which had been placed there in 1875 by Pope Pius IX to the late Emperor Francis Joseph, whose dominions at that time embraced a large portion of Poland.

The Kaisar-I-Hind medal has recently been awarded in London to Mrs. Grant Strait, medical missionary of the American Baptist Mission at Nellore, District of Madras.

The Royal Swedish Academy, at its anniversary, conferred its large gold medal on the Government librarian, Mr. Dahlgren. J. deL.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF THE MINT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1923-24.

In the report of the Director of the Mint for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, he said: "During the first half of the fiscal year the demand for small coins—quarters, dimes, nickels, cents—in the territory served by the Philadelphia Mint was such that the stocks of these coins were exhausted and it was necessary to operate the Philadelphia Mint on a 24-hour-per-day basis. It is thus evident that notwithstanding the enormous issues of small coins during the five-year period 1917-1921 there is no redundancy of coins below the dollar. As a result of the demand for small coins the total number of pieces of domestic coin executed during the fiscal year just closed exceeded the combined totals of the two preceding fiscal years, when the mints were principally occupied in replacing the silver dollars sold under the Pittman act and in adding to the stock of gold coin. Silver dollars were made during the past fiscal year only at the Philadelphia Mint. The Denver Mint operated almost exclusively on double eagles, which were also made at the San Francisco and Philadelphia Mints. Foreign coin was manufactured during the past fiscal year only at the Philadelphia Mint."

GEORGE T. MORGAN, MINT ENGRAVER, DEAD.

George T. Morgan, chief engraver for the Philadelphia Mint, died suddenly on January 4 at his home, 6230 McCallum street, Germantown. He was 79 years old. Despite his advanced years Mr. Morgan had been active until a few days before his death, when he became ill. Prior to that he had been engaged in modeling a series of medals in commemoration of the Secretaries of the Treasury of the United States from Alexander Hamilton down.

Mr. Morgan had made the models for and engraved medals commemorating the administration of every President since Rutherford B. Hayes. He collaborated with the country's noted sculptors in designing the country's coinage and, to a considerable extent, in adapting such models to use on postage stamps of all denominations.

His work made him personally known to all the Presidents of recent times. His employment by the United States Government in the Philadelphia Mint covered a period of 48 years. The famous Bland silver dollar was one of his coin engravings. His initials appeared on a large proportion of all the coins issued in the last quarter of a century or more by the Mint.

Born in Birmingham, England, in 1845, he studied at art schools in that country, and came to Philadelphia to enter the engraving department of the Mint. He brought with him the Englishman's love of cricket as a sport and was one of the founders of the old Belmont Cricket Club in West Philadelphia. He retained his interest in the game to the last and was an active member of the Germantown Cricket Club. He was a man of striking physique and his years sat lightly on him.

He was a life member of the Philadelphia Academy of the Fine Arts and a member of the Sketch Club. He was for many years a vestryman of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Germantown, and superintendent of its Sunday School.

He is survived by his widow and three children—Miss Phyllis Morgan, Leonard P. Morgan, who is electrolytic chemist in the United States Assay office at New York, and Mrs. C. M. Graham.

MONKEYS AS COUNTERFEIT DETECTORS.

Owing to the spread of counterfeit coins in Siam, monkeys are being employed in the banks to test the spurious currency, it is reported. Installed behind the counters, the monkeys test the coins between their teeth. If good, no marks are left on the metal, and the coins are thrown into a box at the animal's side. Should the coins be bad, the metal bears visible marks and is thrown on the floor, later to be swept up and destroyed.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

WERE THESE SLUGS COUNTERFEIT?

Following a flood of imitation coins in turnstiles of the New York Third avenue elevated, detectives of the Interborough Company arrested Felix Sosinna, who refused his address. They alleged he had a quantity of lead slugs when seized. Sosinna is alleged to have confessed he has been using the bogus coins he admits manufacturing. He told the detectives he has a plant for this purpose at the address he refused to give and that he will resume making the coins when freed. He was held for the Federal authorities.

NO HALF DOLLARS STRUCK IN 1924.

According to reports from the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., no half dollars of the regular type were struck in 1924. The only coinage of this denomination was 142,000 pieces of the Huguenot-Walloon issue. Neither was there any coinage of gold eagles. All other denominations were coined in quantities sufficient to guarantee that none will become rare.

COSTA RICA'S LATEST COUNTERMARKED COINS.

In the July, 1924, issue we illustrated the latest issue of countermarked coins of Costa Rica. At that time no information was available, except that the value was apparently doubled by the restamping.

It now appears that the countermarking was in accordance with the law of July 7, 1923. Fractional silver currency was called in during the summer of 1923 and restamped at double its former face value to accord with the change in the legal rate of exchange from 2.15 to 4 colones to equal the American dollar. The first of the restamped coins were placed in circulation by the national mint in July, 1923. The amount of the coins restamped during the year was 971,319 colones.

QUARTER EAGLES SELL AT PREMIUM.

According to press dispatches from New York just before Christmas, \$2.50 gold pieces had become so scarce there, owing to the Christmas demand for them, that they were selling at \$2.80 and \$3 at banks. The Federal Reserve Bank was reported to have only a small number of them on hand. One firm said the premium on the coin would shortly reach \$3.50.

Unusual features in the foreign demand for this little coin have had much to do with its scarcity and premium at Christmas time. A few weeks ago 2,000 of these gold pieces were reported having been sold for shipment to Africa, where, it was understood, they would find ready buyers among native chiefs and headmen, who, in turn, would present them to their wives for necklaces.

OLD ENGLISH GOLD PIECE FOUND.

While digging in war ruins near Arras a French workman has found a gold coin one and a half inches in diameter and in value the Roman equivalent of the English sovereign, or the American \$5 gold piece. It commemorates the relief of London from an invasion of Frankish barbarians by the Roman general, Constantius, in the year 296 A. D.

The coin shows the Roman general, who was the father of Constantine the Great, being received in grateful homage by the city of London following its deliverance. The town is shown as a fortified place with a gate and wall, and is identified by name underneath.—Press Clipping.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES DUG UP BY WORKMEN.

Several New York bankers were busy yesterday seeking to appraise the value of a recent find in Wilmington, N. C., according to the New York Times, December 30. A report from there yesterday said workmen digging the foundations of a large building for the American Molasses Company had unearthed four \$50 United States greenbacks dated Dec. 15, 1864. They are believed to have been lost by a Union soldier who had fallen in a battle on the site. The currency was interest bearing, and compounded at that.

The bills were in a small hard-rubber match case, and were well preserved. They are about the same size as the present certificates, brown and white on one side, and green on the back. Across the face is printed in large letters: "Compound Interest Treasury Note." On the left side of the front is a female figure in a statue representing "Loyalty." To the right is a picture of Alexander Hamilton. The notes were signed by S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury, and F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

The following inscription which reveals how hard pressed was the Northern Government in the Civil War to get gold in exchange for its paper is contained on the front of the bills: "This note is legal tender for \$50. Three years after date, Dec. 15, 1864, the United States will pay the bearer \$50 with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. compounded semi-annually."

On the back the following compound interest table is given to show the value of the bill: "Value at end of six months, \$51.50; one year, \$53.04;

18 months, \$54.63; two years, \$56.27; 30 months, \$57.96 4-10; three years, \$59.70 3-10."

The present value of the notes is not known. Warren Johnson, Assistant Cashier of the Murchison National Bank of Wilmington, N. C., has dug into the Government records to find out whether they can still be redeemed, and at what price, but has not yet learned, although he was said to be of the opinion that the notes were still valid. Their value as collector's pieces are greater than their face value.

No information was sent with the story of the discovery to tell New York bankers whether the old rule that "finders are keepers" held true in this case, or whether the workmen who found them, the construction company or the American Molasses Company was entitled to possession of them.

Bankers should have little difficulty in arriving at the redemption value of these notes, since the notes themselves state it. As the notes were issued to run for three years, they ceased to bear interest after that time, consequently are dedeemable for \$59.70 3-10 each. If in fine condition, collectors would probably redeem them at a small premium above this.

In his "United States Paper Money" Mr. George H. Blake says: "These notes were authorized and issued during the very trying times of the last three years of the Civil War, when the public debt had assumed enormous proportions and money was not easy to obtain. They were made to run for three years, with interest at 6 per cent., compounded semi-annually. The reverse of each note was printed in green, with a table showing its value every six months up to maturity, when the interest was payable. The size was 3½ by 7½ inches, and across the face of each was printed in large gilt letters, "Compound Interest Treasury Note, with the denomination."

They were issued in the following denominations: \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1000.

Mr. Blake mentions only the signatures of Chittenden, Register, and Spinner, Treasurer. The notes just found are reported to have the signatures of Colby and Spinner.

COINAGE FOR DECEMBER, 1924.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during December, 1924, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 146,250.

Silver—Standard Dollars, 1,277,000; Quarter Dollars, 2,708,000; Dimes, 14,240,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 2,519,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 21,540,000.

SOCIETE LES AMIS DE LA MEDAILLE D'ART.

This society has issued a letter stating that, owing to the increase of general expenses (printing, postage, etc.), the annual subscription will be, from 1925, for members living abroad, 35 Belgian francs, instead of 30 francs; for members living in Belgium, 30 francs, instead of 25 francs. Owing to the high rate of wages and cost of materials, only one medal will be issued in 1925, provided the active balance of the society does not allow a larger outlay.

The letter is signed V. Tourneur, chairman; G. Bigwood, secretary; G. de Bethune, treasurer. The address of the latter is 149, Chaussee de Haecht, Brussels, Belgium. J. deL.

The widow's mite is a little thing, but a glance at the marriage column shows that widow's might is something else again.

It's a wicked world. Even some of the \$20 bills are bad.

I'll not waste time, space nor
superlative adjectives in describing and

ANNOUNCING

My SALE OF THE

E. E. WRIGHT COLLECTION

OF

**AMERICAN and FOREIGN COINS,
MEDALS and CURRENCY.**

All I'll say is, that you've received catalogs of more pretentious collections, but none so varied and covering the different series of coins as this sale. It is truly a "Treasure House" of Numismatics.

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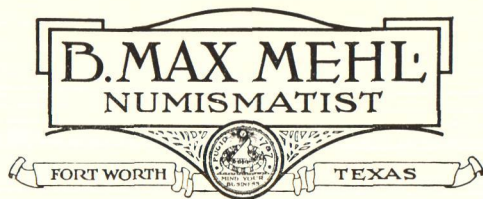
If not on my list, why, just a postcard will get you on.

—(AND THEN WATCH MY ANNOUNCEMENT OF STILL
ANOTHER SALE FOLLOWING THE WRIGHT)—

DID YOU ever ask yourself the question why Mehl holds so many of the really bona-fide and important Sales of the country? Of course, THERE IS A REASON. And you can guess it as well as I can tell you.

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Nearly a quarter of a century of successful numismatic experience.

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GET IN LINE FOR MY MARCH SALE,

Which will take place the last part of March.

Consignments large or small solicited for
Sale at Public Auction.

Terms on application.

All Collectors are welcome to attend in
person.

Have some very nice material for this Sale,
though could place some more consignments
if I hear from you soon.

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101 Tremont St.,

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By Appointment to
H. M. The King.

There is no more fascinating hobby than the making of a collection of dollar-size coins of all countries of the world.

The coins are large enough to show all details clearly and varied enough to exhibit an astonishing range of subjects. Besides, they are not expensive. We can offer you the following collections:

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EARLY SILVER DOLLARS,
MINOR CURRENCY,**

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I invite your correspondence.**

Can still offer Large Copper Cents in good condition in
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Transportation charges extra.

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is my whole aim now, just the same, to find
types and varieties in persons who are will-
ing to acknowledge it.

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1127 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dealer in and Collector of
Coins, Notes, Pistols, Odd Jewelry, Antiques in General.

PAPER MONEY.

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES.

SEPT. 2, 1862.

\$10.00 Ceres on cotton bale. Ex. fine, 40c. Fine\$.30

DEC. 2, 1862.

\$100.00 Mrs. Lucy Pickens. Fine75
 \$50.00 Jefferson Davis. V. fine45
 \$20.00 Nashville Capitol. Fine, 20c. V. fine25
 \$10.00 Columbia Capitol. Unc., 25c. Ex. fine, 15c. Fine05
 \$5.00 Richmond Capitol. Unc., 25c. V. fine, 15c. Fine10
 \$2.00 Benjamin. Unc., \$1.00. V. fine40
 \$1.00 Clay. Unc., 40c. V. fine, 25c. Fine20

APRIL 6, 1863.

\$100.00 Mrs. Lucy Pickens. Unc. 2.00
 \$50.00 Jefferson Davis. Fine50
 \$20.00 Nashville Capitol. Unc., 25c. V. fine, 15c. Fine, 10c. V. G.05
 \$10.00 Columbia Capitol. V. fine50
 \$5.00 Richmond Capitol. V. fine15
 \$2.00 Benjamin. Unc., 25c. V. fine10
 \$1.00 C. C. Clay. Unc.15
 .50 Davis. Unc.05

FEB. 17, 1864.

\$500.00 Jackson. Uncirculated 2.50
 \$100.00 Mrs. Lucy Pickens. V. fine40
 \$50.00 Davis. V. fine, 20c. Fine15
 \$20.00 Nashville Capitol. Unc., 20c. V. fine15
 \$10.00 Artillery. V. fine, 10c. V. good05
 \$5.00 Richmond Capitol. Unc., 15c. V. fine, 10c. V. G.05
 \$2.00 Benjamin. Unc., 15c. V. fine, 10c. V. G.05
 \$1.00 Clay. Unc., 20c. V. fine15
 .50 Davis. Unc., 10c. Fine05

Included in above items and those listed in my advertisement last month are hundreds of varieties numbered according to Bradbeer, and many other varieties in serial numbers, letters, etc. Let me have your want list.

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Many varieties of Bank Notes from many States.

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In Sets or Single Items.

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10 different C. S. A. Notes, not canceled\$1.25
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 10 different State Notes 1.00
 10 different Bank Notes75
 10 different Shinplasters70
 5 different Foreign Notes25

Also have many notes in sheets.

H. A. BRAND.

174 Woolper Avenue,

Cincinnati, Ohio.



(Illustration is actual size.)

GOLD MEDAL

PRESENTED TO

PRESIDENT MORITZ WORMSER

By the American Numismatic Association
At the 1924 Cleveland Convention

As a token of appreciation of his untiring efforts in behalf of a Greater A. N. A. during his administration, 1922, 1923 and 1924.

A single specimen has been struck in gold for presentation to President Wormser. A few specimens have been struck in silver and a number in bronze, which will be sold to members of the A. N. A. and others interested.

The design is by J. M. Swanson, of Newark, N. J., and the medals were struck by the Medallic Art Company, of New York City, both of whom are members of the A. N. A.

PRICE:

Bronze (only a few left)\$2.50

The silver medals are all sold.

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1793 cent, wreath type, 11-J, lettered edge, very fair, small nick on reverse	4.50
1793 same, obverse v. fair, reverse poor	3.00
1793 same, fair, no dents nor nicks	3.00
1794 cent, Hays 22, v. good, about fine	1.75
1797 cent, not in Doughty, good	1.00
1798 cent, Doughty 119, about good but date poor, rare50
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\$10 Legal Tender, 1880, Rosecrans and Hyatt. Uncirculat- ed, crisp	13.50

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